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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

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VOL. XVII NO. 138---

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 12 1929

ONE ANNA

GENERAL MEMBER'S FRUITLESS MISSION

STRIKERS' AND MILL-OWNERS' "NO"

Bent On Fight To A Finish GOVERNMENT URGED TO ISSUE AN ORDINANCE

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative in regard to the chain of Conferences which took place at the Secretariat between the General Member and representatives of labour and capital as well as other bodies on Tuesday the Director of Information made the following statement:

"The General Member arrived in Bombay in order again to examine the situation on the spot and ascertain whether there were reasonable hopes of a settlement. Government have already done what they could by bringing into force the Trades Dispute machinery which is available to either parties. Government have also been successful in pre-

serving Law and Order. But at the same time the solution of the strike difficulties has not made itself apparent.

"To-day the General Member saw both parties to the dispute but both sides maintained an attitude which offers no hope of a compromise. The General Member also saw the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Share and Stock Brokers' Association who made various suggestions as to the manner in which the situation might be dealt with. These suggestions will be referred by the Hon. General Member to the Government as a whole for their consideration."

The General Member left for Poona on Tuesday night.

The Government of Bombay launched upon their second earnest attempt to effect a

truce between Capital and Labour and avert a serious financial crisis which is threatening Bombay as a result of the prolongation of the mill strike. For the second time in the present dispute, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah the General Member came down from Poona to Bombay at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday and immediately set upon the task of finding a way out of the present deadlock.

He received deputation from various representative bodies throughout the day and engaged himself in pourparlers with the Girmi Kamgar Union, the Mill-owners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Share Brokers' Association and Mr. Meyer Nissim as representative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The very first to meet the General Member was the deputation of the Girmi Kamgar Union, but it is said the Conference broke down, the Union rejecting all suggestions for a compromise and insisting that the only way to end the dispute was by granting all the demands of the strikers which they urged were reasonable.

UNION REPRESENTATIVES.

The Union was represented by Mr. Kandalkar the President, Mr. Hutchinson, Vice-President, Messrs. Ranadive, Deshpande, Nerkar and Tawde.

At the outset the General Member, it is said, thanked the Union for having responded to his invitation to meet in a conference to end the present dispute. He pointed out the serious harm the prolongation of the strike would entail not only upon Bombay but the whole country and appealed to them to deem it their patriotic duty to arrive at an honourable compromise.

NOT PREPARED FOR A COMPROMISE.

The deputations seem to have declared that they were not prepared for a compromise because all their demands were just and reasonable. They repeated all their demands including the reinstatement of the Wadia group workers and the recognition of the Union by the Mill-owners' Association and said that the Union had determined to remain true to the cause of Labour.

The General Member it is said, put forward a suggestion regarding the grievance of reinstatement. He asked if the Union would agree to the Wadia group assimilating 3,000 men itself and

SIMONITE DEFEATED

Dacca Graduates' Vote

GOVT. PLEADER FORFEITS DEPOSIT

CALCUTTA, June 11. In a triangular fight in Dacca University constituency, Maharaja of Mymensingh, Vice-Chairman, Bengal Simon Committee and sitting member, was defeated by Mr. Biren Mazumdar, Congress candidate by 665 to 645 votes.

From Rajshahi Mr. Suren Motra (Congress) has been returned defeating Mr. Suren Bhuiya, Government Pleader, who will forfeit his deposit money.

Mr. Samasuddin Ahmed, Secretary, Muslim League Election Board, is returned from Hooghly Municipal seat, defeating Mr. E. Ahmed Independent.

The position of parties in the Bengal Council consisting of 114 elected and 26 nominated members so far is: Congress 39, Non-Congress Hindu, including Landholders constituency 12, Muslim League 8, Muslim Legislators and Independent Muslims 16 and Europeans and Anglo-Indians 15.—Free Press.

MORE CONGRESS SUCCESSES

CALCUTTA, June 11. Messrs. Sadhanroy and Kumar Suren Law, Congress candidates, have been returned to the Bengal Council from Bengal National Chamber constituency, while Mr. Sanat Roy Choudhury has been returned defeating the sitting Congress member Mr. Haren Roy Choudhury in 24 Pargannas rural north non-Mahomedan constituency.

In Chittagong Landholders constituency, Kumar Arunehandra Sinha Independent is returned defeating Mr. Saradakripalala, the sitting member.—Free Press.

INDIAN PRINCES' CONTRIBUTION TO THANKS GIVING FUND

SIMLA, June 11. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Jodhpur have each contributed Rs. 15,000 to the Viceroy's Thanksgiving Fund.—A.P.

MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S "NO" TO POLICE

Refuses to Surrender Proscribed Book

BOMBAY, June 11. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has declined to surrender to the police his copy of Pandit Sunderlal's "Bharat Mein Angrezi Raj" (History of British Rule in India) which has been proscribed by the United Provinces Government.

Following is copy of the correspondence which passed between Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay:

MR. PETIGARA'S LETTER.

Mr. K. J. Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, wrote on May 27.

"I have been informed by Mr. Keshavdeo Nevatia that a copy of a Hindi book entitled 'Bharat Mein Angrezi Raj' (English Rule in India) written by Sunderlal, published by Chand Karyalaya, and printed by R. Saigal at the Fine Art Printing Cottage, Allahabad, has been handed over to you by him.

"This publication has been proscribed by the Government of the United Provinces in their notification No. 936 VIII/37 dated 22nd March 1929, and its copies, wherever found in British India, are liable to be forfeited to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

"I would, therefore, request you

MONSOON WORKS HAVOC

Railway Bank Washed Away

FIVE LIVES LOST

The Traffic Manager Assam Bengal Railway, Chittagong, wires:—

Owing to very heavy rain on the hill section of Assam Bengal Railway, bank at mile 340 3/4 was washed away, causing engine 85 of Up Goods train to capsulize at 3/15 this morning. The District Engineer and Assistant Engineer, Halong District and three engine crew were killed. No further particulars are available at present.—Free Press.

FLOODS IN ASSAM DAMAGE TO CROPS CAUSE DISTRESS

SYLHET, June 11. Torrential rains have flooded several parts of Assam and damaged the crops causing distress.—Free Press.

CONGRESSMEN GOING STRONG

CALCUTTA, June 10. Mr. Akil Chandra Dutt, Congress candidate has been declared elected for Tipperah securing 1992 votes against 361 of the rival candidate.

In 24-Pargannas Mr. P. Banerji, Independent, has been declared elected defeating both Congress and Liberal candidates.

In Rangpur East Mahomedan constituency, Emadulul Haque, Moslem League candidate has been declared elected defeating his rivals by large majority.

Out of 78 results declared so far, the party position is as follows:—Congress Hindu 34, non-Congress Hindu 9, Bengal Moslem League 7, Bengal Moslem Legislators Association 13, European 15. Out of the remaining seats for which results are not yet declared Congress it is expected, will capture some more seats. It is expected that Congress Hindu candidates together with Bengal Moslem League candidates will be able to command a majority in a Council of 140.—Free Press.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS

Preparations in Full Swing

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE FROM CITIZENS

LAHORE, June 11. Strenuous efforts are being made throughout the province to make proper arrangements for holding the next session of the Congress at Lahore. Extensive propaganda for enrolment of members and enlisting general sympathy of the people is proceeding.

In spite of the incarceration of several enthusiastic Congress workers leaders in different batches are visiting important centres, holding meetings and collecting funds. So far it is understood seven hundred members have been already enrolled for the Reception Committee and about Rs. 39,000 collected. Workers express satisfaction at the interest middle-class people in the villages are taking in Congress affairs who being generally poor, are paying

Singaravelu Chetty Granted Bail

MADRAS, June 11. Mr. Singaravelu Chetty, whose sentence of six months in the railway level-crossing case expires on the 14th instant and whom the Sessions Judge at Trichinopoly sentenced to ten years, has preferred an appeal. The bail application was heard by Justice Ananthakrishna Ayyar to-day, who granted bail on personal bond and sureties aggregating Rs. 2,000.—Free Press.

FURTHER CONGRESS VICTORIES

CALCUTTA, June 10. Further Congress victories are reported from Bankura East and West, Khulna, Comilla and Dinajpur non-Mahomedan constituencies. From the last-named place, Akhil Chandra Dutt, the sitting member and the ex-president of the Bengal Congress Committee has been returned. The total number of seats captured by Congress up to date is 34. Notable among the defeats, is that of Mr. J. H. Gupta, ex-civilian who has polled less than one-eighth of the total number of votes from Bankura East. Jitendralal Banerji, the sitting member has been returned from Birbhum as an Independent candidate. His election is of interest in that, although he represented the Congress in the last Council, he was refused nomination by that body in the present election.—A. P.

HARTAL IN JACOBABAD

SEQUEL TO RECENT OUTRAGE

KARACHI, June 11. It is reported that a complete hartal prevails in Jacobabad since Sunday as a protest against the alleged failure of authorities to bring to book the perpetrator of the recent outrage, when an unknown Muslim shot ten Hindus seven fatally.—A. P.

STAGE SET FOR MEERUT DRAMA

"Conspiracy" Trial Commences To-Day

CROWN TO PRODUCE 500 WITNESSES

Defence Counsel's Protest to Magistrate

(From Our Special Representative) MEERUT, June 11.

The stage is being set for enacting the big Meerut "conspiracy" drama. The Garden House, otherwise known as the General House, is an old rickety structure too small to accommodate the number of accused lawyers, pressmen and police officers with any sort of approach to comfort. Till this morning a number of carpenters were busy converting what is a small drawing hall of the General's Bungalow into a Court to hear, perhaps, one of the biggest political cases. When one entered the bungalow this morning one never imagined from the ramshackle appearance of the hall with carpenters putting up railway heaps of sawdust and

pieces of wood strewn up the floors, with coolies sweeping and scrubbing the floors and knots of C.I.D. men in groups sorting piles of seized papers and literature that within twenty-four hours this hall will be given all the dignity of His Majesty's Court of Justice.

Mr. Milner Whyte paid a visit to the Garden House in the morning to see things for himself. He had a talk with a number of defence lawyers including Messrs. Chagla, Jotiprasad, Nowshera, Jhabwalla and pressmen. It transpired during the talk that the case will be heard for three days and then adjourned for ten days or a week for Mohorum holidays. The defence counsel Continued on page 8.

BACHHA-KHAN TRUCE?

Propaganda in Kandahar

KABUL 'PLANE DROP PAMPHLETS

QUETTA, June 11. An aeroplane presumably from Kabul landed at Kandahar and dropped pamphlets stating that Habibullah Khan has come to an understanding with General Nadir Khan.—A. P.

NADIR KHAN MEETS KABUL EMBASSIES

PESHAWAR, June 11.

Reports from the northern area show that Ghulam Nabi is entrenched between Burji Guljan and Jabalsaraj. Hasham has been collecting lashkars at Gandamak. Nadir Khan is at Sheshmak where he is meeting emissaries from Kabul.—A. P.

KANDAHAR FACED WITH FAMINE

SIMLA, June 11.

Latest advices from Quetta mention considerable scarcity of food at Kandahar and looting is apprehended. The situation, however, is slowly becoming normal. Ghilzai Lashkars were released at Kalat-i-Ghilzai after a fight there and not taken on to Kandahar.—A. P.

BACHHA'S NEW C-IN-C.

SIMLA, June 11.

Information has been received that General Mahmud Sami Pasha, late Commandant of the Military College at Kabul has been appointed Commander-in-Chief under the Kabul Government. This seems to confirm reports that Syed Hussain the previous Commander-in-Chief has been killed.—A. P.

U. S. A. NOT TO RECOGNISE BACCHA SAKKA

LONDON, June 10.

Washington.—The State Department officials hold that chaotic con-

ditions in Afghanistan preclude the recognition of Habibullah.—Renter.

TROUBLE ON SHIRAZ-BUSHIRE ROAD

TRAVELLERS ROBBED AND MURDERED

LONDON, June 10.

Teheran.—Hitherto strict censorship has been exercised on all news from Fars but newspapers publish articles to-day for the first time. According to them, the events have

Bacha and Nadir Khan Seek British Help!

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

"Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent understands that Bacha-e-Sagga and General Nadir Khan have both approached the British Government for help.

He further learns that the Afghan Trade Agent in Peshawar obviously acting under instructions from Amannullah has offered financial support to General Nadir Khan, provided the latter is willing to support the candidature of one of Amannullah's sons for the throne.—Free Press.

been insignificant. Tribesmen have been confining their activities to attacks on travellers and robbery including a few murders. Nevertheless the Shiraz-Bushire road is completely closed and the main telegraph to Bushire is totally interrupted. A portion of Qashgai tribesmen have also been seen north of Shiraz. A large concentration of Government troops is now being made round Shiraz.—Renter.

NEW YORK.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 18.55 (opening) lowest 18.41 (2.31 p.m.).
N. Y. October highest 18.75 lowest 18.62.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report.—
Market appears two sided and the trade is undecided. However, the maximum acreage increase ideas from 5 to 6 per cent are being sealed down owing to the overflows in Mississippi Valley and recent heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Various reports mention that fields are grassy in consequence of continued rains in Eastern and Central Belts and favourable for the breeding of large numbers of weevil. The last boll-weevil report on April 4th, stated Louisiana 40.6 against 65.9, Alabama 10.8 against 45.2, Georgia 38.7 against 88.7, South Carolina 70.7 against 21.1, Texas 101.7 against 75.5 last year. Since then, one of the agricultural stations in Texas estimates emergence 5.18 per cent against 4.9 per cent last year. In view of the acreage increase being reported this year mostly in Texas, it is important to note the damage in this section.

Meteorological Department's distant prognostications are for unsettled weather during this month. Liverpool—"Warm weather much needed throughout Belt, crop backward. Farmers' Relief Legislation likely to be approved, trade rather quiet in America, some prospects better weather; on balance advise buying new crops."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from a Liverpool friend Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.—
"The crop prospects are becoming less favourable but don't think prices will advance much yet."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.—
"New York cables official sales fertilizers May thirteen States 18.8 per cent increase over May last year."

Reuter's—"Market was easier. Prices declined on more favourable weather and Wall Street selling."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 10.	
July	18.44-14
October	18.62-15
December	18.78-14
January	18.81-16
March	18.97-15
Middling Spot	18.80-15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 10.	
July	18.57-17
October	18.52-18
Middling Spot	18.82-18

NEW YORK.

New York, June 10.	
July	18.50
October	18.50
December	18.68
January	18.86

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 10.	
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	19,900

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 10.	
Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	16.34
Spot	16.34

LINSSEED OIL.

London, June 10.	
Linsseed Oil naked London cut—	27/11-14 July-Aug Delivery Sellers
28/11-12 Sept-Dec Delivery Sellers	

NEW INDIA.

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" Subscribed	" 3,50,05,275
" Paid-up	" 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	" 1,27,80,240

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LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 10.	
Opening	9.91-07
Closing	9.91-07
July	9.91-07
August	9.90-07
September	9.91-07
October	9.95-05
November	9.88-06
December	9.88-05
January	9.94-05
February	9.90-03
March	9.97-05
April	9.94-05
May	9.95-05
June	9.94-05
Middling Spot	10.28-02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 10.	
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 10.	
July close at 8s. 0 1/4d. up 1/2d.	
Oct. close at 8s. 3 1/4d. up 1/2d.	
Dec. close at 8s. 5 1/4d. up 1/2d.	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 10.	
Scinde, Fully Good	6.35
Scinde, Fine	6.60
Scinde, Superfine	6.85
Bengal, Good	6.10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.35
Bengal, Fine	6.60
Oomra, Good	7.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.45
Oomra, Fine	7.75
Broach, Fully Good	8.45
Broach, Fine	8.70
Broach, Superfine	8.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 10.	
July	16.20-10
October	16.44-10
November	16.39-10
January	16.69-10
March	16.81-06
May	16.90-05
Sakellaris, F. G. F	
Spot	17.00

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

London, June 10.	
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—	
July-Sept per cwt	11/4-1/2
Oct-Dec per cwt	11/6
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—	
July-Sept per cwt	11/5-3/4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—	
July-Sept per cwt	11/6-1/4

WHEAT CHICAGO.

July per bushel dol.	
3-3/4	1.05-1/4
Sept. per bushel dol.	1.09-7/8
3-3/4	
Dec. per bushel dol.	1.15-5/8
3-1/2	

CABLE ADVICES.

"Bureau report winter wheat 622 million bushels against 595 million bushels last month. Spring condition 84.34 per cent against 79 per cent last year."

LONDON METALS.

London, June 10.	
Copper, Braziers	97
Yellow Metal	75
Spelter, Hard Indian	
Brands	23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	201-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 10.	
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed	
1b Spot	Sellers 10-7/16d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 10.	
Chartered Bank of India A and C	419-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132-1/2
National Bank £50.	
Eastern Bank £6-3/4.	
Punding Loan 4 per cent	£87-3/4
Conversion Loan 77-1/4.	
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	£52.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling	Loan 267.
Indian Loan £66-7/8.	
Consols £54-5/8.	
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-3/8
Victory Bond 4 per cent	£92-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 10.	
Demand Bills	484.37

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 10.	
Bar Gold Fine per oz	£4-11-1/2

BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 11.
In sympathy with easier New York advices, the local market opened quiet with July-August Broach at Rs. 333-8. In the absence of sellers values steadily hardened on scattered buying. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 4 points. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach J/A, 335/10
Broach A/M, 344/8
Oomra July 292/8
Oomra D/J, 306/8
Bengal July 282
Bengal D/J, 256/8

OILS & Cakes.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited).
Bombay, June 11.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Filtered Cocconut Oil Ready Rs. 533/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 650/ per ton.
Cocconut Cake Ready Rs. 110/ per ton.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.	
June	239.50-1.50
September	231.60-0.80
December	225.90-0.70

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, June 11.	
Bengal 255 D/J.	
Bengal 231 July.	
Broach 343 A/M.	
Broach 334 J/A.	
Oomra 306 D/J.	
Oomra 291 July.	

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 11.	
Southern Western good staple	Rs. 326

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 11.	
100 Toyomankwa Myingdon 315	
300 Do. Dhanbhuks 319	
200 Do. Broach 335	
200 Do. Katol 300	
200 Do. Upland 334	
300 Do. Bagalkot 325	
200 A. Damodar & Co. Broach 334	
100 Japan T. & Co. Ujjain 235	
100 Do. Manmar 251	
400 S. J. David Mill Upland 339	
200 India Cotton & Co. Porbandar Old 283	
109 L. K. Vasanji & Co. Veraval 253-1/2	
100 P. R. Vakharia Broach 323	
100 Jetha Devji & Co. Khandesh 245	
200 Swadesh Mill Ujjain 285	
100 G. G. Keshu & Co. Falej 330-1/2	
300 Do. Bir 363	
100 Do. Jalna 261	
100 Do. Aurangabad 262	
100 Do. Ranala 261	
200 G. G. Keshu & Co. Amraoti 270	
100 Do. Karanja 273	
100 E. Spinner & Co. Yeotmal 275	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.	
Ready	Red leafy
Bengal Superfine	255
Bengal Fine	245
Bengal FG.	240
Sindh-Punjab Fine	245
Sindh-Punjab FG.	240
Wardha-Hingri Fine	310
Nagpur Savner Fine	310
Yeotmal Fine	300
Arvi Fine	300
Amraoti Fine	295
Khamgaon-Akda Fine	290
Mulkapur Fine	280
Khandesh Fine	285
Muthia Fine	245
Muthia FG.	235
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	305
Purna FG.GS.	295
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	295
Indore/Ujjain Fine	290
Burwah Savanad Fine	295

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 10.	
Silver—Market is quiet.	
Spot	24-5/16
Forward	24-5/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 10.	
Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.	
Bank Bills 3 months 5-11/32 per cent.	
Bank Bills 6 months 5-15/32 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 10.	
Cottonseed Bombay ton—	
28-5 June-July Shipment Sellers.	
Castorseed Bombay ton—	
21-6 June-July Shipment Paid.	
Rapeseed Tonia ton—	
21-7-8 June-July Shipment Paid.	

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, June 11.	
London Ready 24/5	
London Forward 24/5	
China closed to-day.	
America Cent 52/10	
Ready 55/7	
Jeth Op. 55/7 Lo. 55/5 Clo. 55/6	
Asad Op. 55/6 Lo. 55/4 Clo. 55/5	
Tejmandi Jeth -/10/ Asad 1/2/	

GOLD.

Bombay, June 11.	
Ready 21/7	
Jeth 21/7	
Asad 21/7/6	
N. Manor 21/9/6	
N. City 21/11/3	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 11.
The Market has ruled quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/ per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 7/15/6 per cwt.
F.B.H. Shipment June Rs. 7/10 per cwt.
F.B.H. Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 7/8 per cwt.
F.B.H. Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/8/6 per cwt.
F.B.H. Shipment Jan/March Rs. 7/11 per cwt.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/ per cwt.
Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Tone.—Quiet.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 11.	
Since last September	8,489
2 Days.	33,350,898
Khandesh	247,370,230
Central India	247,370,230
Barar	814,768,118
Hyderabad-Gaonani	108,83,961
Central Provinces	151,379,600
Total Oomras	1,637,2,206,838
Dholera	622,108,806
N.-W. Provinces	100,61,192
Rajputana	256,44,235
Sindh-Punjab	128,363
Broach	190,717
Compta & Dharwar	319,86,329
Western-Northern	5,36,182
Cocanada	1,649
Tinnevely & Cambodia	29,810
Persian	8,382
American	75,975
Egyptian and African	10
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	10
Total	2,939,3,036,433

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 11.	
1st Sept. to 6th June	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Europe	1,855,771,136
Japan & China	2,250,1,461,900
Coast Post	17,462
Up-country by Rail	107,438
Afloat in harbour for Europe	53,302
China and Japan	4,105,2,410,385
Total	4,105,2,410,385

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 11.	
F. P. Bales	1928/29
Receipts to date 10/6/29	91,907,000
Yest. day's	3,000
Exports to date do.	76,600,000
Stock at Ports 7/6/29	101,000
Interior Towns do.	381,000
Stock at Ports 7/6/29	102,000
Visible Supply 7/6/29	281,200,000
Quantity in Sight do.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 10.	
T T Berlin on London	20.33-3/8
T T Amsterdam on	
London	12.07-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.92
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.67
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.04
T T London on Prague	163.75

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11/6/1930.
Barometer (corrected to 32deg.F.) at 8 a.m. 29.829 inches (163 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.87.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.3 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.0 degrees (1.7 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees (4.0 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 190 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

B. C. RATE.	
T T 1/5 3/4	
D D 1/5 3/4	
London	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready	
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4 Ready	
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 June	
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 June	
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 June	
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 June	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June	

NEW YORK.

B. C. Rate T T 279	
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2	
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940	

PARIS.

Banks Selling D D 917	
Banks Buying D D 929	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940	

JAPAN.

Banks Selling T T 192 1/4	
Banks Buying 00 Days 119 1/4	

HONGKONG.

Banks Selling D D 134 1/2	
---------------------------	--

SHANGHAI.

Banks Selling D D 161 1/2	
---------------------------	--

SINGAPORE.

Banks Selling D D 156 1/2	
---------------------------	--

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE.P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEIL-
LES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY
ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18 June	Ramona	will	10,054
22 "	Mooltan	"	20,847
26 "	Rawalpindi	"	16,619
30 "	Rajputana	now	16,688
4 July	Manila	"	20,837
8 "	Malaya	"	11,618
12 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	15,601
16 "	Ranpura	"	11,120
20 "	Macedonia	direct	10,088
24 "	Naldora	"	16,619
28 "	Ramona	"	10,054
1 Sept	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
12 "	Rajputana	"	16,688
16 "	Manila	"	20,837
20 "	Malaya	"	11,618
24 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	15,601
28 "	Ranpura	"	11,120
1 Oct	Macedonia	direct	10,088
5 "	Naldora	"	16,619
9 "	Ramona	"	10,054
13 "	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
17 "	Rajputana	"	16,688
21 "	Manila	"	20,837
25 "	Malaya	"	11,618
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	15,601
3 Oct	Ranpura	"	11,120
7 "	Macedonia	direct	10,088
11 "	Naldora	"	16,619
15 "	Ramona	"	10,054
19 "	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
23 "	Rajputana	"	16,688
27 "	Manila	"	20,837
31 "	Malaya	"	11,618
4 Nov	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	15,601
8 Nov	Ranpura	"	11,120
12 Nov	Macedonia	direct	10,088
16 Nov	Naldora	"	16,619
20 Nov	Ramona	"	10,054
24 Nov	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
28 Nov	Rajputana	"	16,688
2 Dec	Manila	"	20,837
6 Dec	Malaya	"	11,618
10 Dec	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	15,601
14 Dec	Ranpura	"	11,120
18 Dec	Macedonia	direct	10,088
22 Dec	Naldora	"	16,619
26 Dec	Ramona	"	10,054
30 Dec	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
3 Jan	Rajputana	"	16,688
7 Jan	Manila	"	20,837
11 Jan	Malaya	"	11,618
15 Jan	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	15,601
19 Jan	Ranpura	"	11,120
23 Jan	Macedonia	direct	10,088
27 Jan	Naldora	"	16,619
31 Jan	Ramona	"	10,054
4 Feb	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
8 Feb	Rajputana	"	16,688
12 Feb	Manila	"	20,837
16 Feb	Malaya	"	11,618
20 Feb	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	15,601
24 Feb	Ranpura	"	11,120
28 Feb	Macedonia	direct	10,088
4 Mar	Naldora	"	16,619
8 Mar	Ramona	"	10,054
12 Mar	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
16 Mar	Rajputana	"	16,688
20 Mar	Manila	"	20,837
24 Mar	Malaya	"	11,618
28 Mar	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	15,601
31 Mar	Ranpura	"	11,120
4 Apr	Macedonia	direct	10,088
8 Apr	Naldora	"	16,619
12 Apr	Ramona	"	10,054
16 Apr	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
20 Apr	Rajputana	"	16,688
24 Apr	Manila	"	20,837
28 Apr	Malaya	"	11,618
1 May	Kaiser-i-Hind	will	15,601
5 May	Ranpura	"	11,120
9 May	Macedonia	direct	10,088
13 May	Naldora	"	16,619
17 May	Ramona	"	10,054
21 May	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
25 May	Rajputana	"	16,688
29 May	Manila	"	20,837
31 May	Malaya	"	11,618

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:-

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£80
Sydney	£82
Brisbane	£84
Auckland or Wellington	£86
(N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
1029		
25th July	Dumana	8427
18th Aug.	Domala	8427

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:-

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A 284	£112
	B 260	£108
	C 280	£99

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND
AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer	Tons
7 A.M.		
21st June	Naldora	Colombo and Australia
29th "	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan
5th July	Malva	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
26th Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th "	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Malva	Colombo and Australia
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan

o Cargo only.

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru	11000	--	@12 June
Tamaki Maru	5845	--	June 13
Hakozaki Maru	10800	--	@28 "
Penang Maru	5214	17 June	30 "
Hakusan Maru	10400	--	@10 July
Sado Maru	5592	--	29 June 13
Kitsuno Maru	8000	--	@24 July
Tottori Maru	6973	16 July	23 "

Do not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Katori Maru	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru	8000	27 "	15 "
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong Kong	From Kobe
Korea Maru	20000	28 June	3 July
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July	17 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application toNIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 24738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
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For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 23997.BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO
AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF
TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CAL-
CUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamer	Tons
12th June	Barjora	Busch via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
14th "	Vatova	Busch via Karachi Buehro and Mahomrah.
19th "	Karac	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thursdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thure. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers or the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Bombay.

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Magasani H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewas, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar. Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)You. Subscribed Capital 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 105,000,000

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Canton	Marunouchi	Sun
Changchun	(Tokio)	Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tainan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

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opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

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SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

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Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

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ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

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Refused replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED.—GRADUATES to join immediately, one strong in Persian and the other in History. Honours preferred. Must state salary. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Shree Saraswati High School, Nadiad. A 32340

WANTED.—An experienced 14th. CORD KEEPER required for the Bank. Only those who have experience of Record keeping of Government Office or of Commercial concern need apply Pandit Roop Narain Raina, General Assistant, The Peoples Bank of Northern India Limited, Lahore. A 32337

AGENTS for Swadeshi Silk Cloth and Durries cash security 15, 20, essential apply sample. For terms apply anna stamp to P. R. KANERA & Co., Anbala Cantt. A R1608

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from the poor and deserving Desha Shramiki students for help. The applications should reach the SECRETARY, P. S. Fund, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay, before the 15th June. P R1678

SITUATION WANTED.

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WANTED—STUDENTS for learning Shorthand by Post within 30 days. Only 9 characters and 8 rules. Success guaranteed. Prospective one anna. DESAI SHORT-HAND SCHOOL, Bhow's Street, Ahmedabad.

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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NOTICE.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD OF BARODA. HINDU GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above-mentioned Fund propose to give about 75 Scholarships to deserving Hindu girls, who are studying in Anglo Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency (excepting Sind and other Indian States).

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress and financial condition of parents, etc. Forms of application can be obtained from the SECRETARY, Mrs. SUMANT MEHTA, Brahmakshatriya Housing Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by the 22nd July, 1929, to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA, Secretary.

H. H. The Maharaja Chimnabai Saheb Education Trust Fund.

Brahmakshatriya Housing Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad, Dated 12th June, 1929. 32344

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on the 10th day of June, 1929, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 (Twenty) per Share has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1929, (between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 25th day of May, 1929.

By Order, CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED.

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. Bombay, 10th June, 1929. 32348

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESTRICTION ON WEEK-END TICKETS.

WEEK-END TICKETS purchased in advance on Thursdays or on Fridays before 6 a.m. will be available for the commencement of the journey by trains timed to leave Victoria Terminus (Bombay) on Fridays at 6 a.m. and thereafter; that is these tickets will not be available for use by 17 Down Passenger train from Victoria Terminus (Bombay) or by 25 Down and 17 Down Passenger trains from Bencalla, Dadar and Thane on Fridays.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY, Ag. Chief Traffic Manager. Bombay, 11-6-29.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF COAL RATES OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WITH effect from 1st June, 1929, coal, coke and potent fuel for the public will be charged over the G. I. P. Railway at the revised scales of rates shown in the G. I. P. Railway Special Rate Circular No. 13 of 23-5-1929, copies of which can be had at four annas each on application to the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. These revised scales will supersede existing scales on and from June 1st, 1929.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY, Ag. Chief Traffic Manager. Bombay, 30-5-29. 32320

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 438 OF 1929.

Re: SHAYAKSHA BAPUJI CHINNOY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business in Bombay in the name and style of Messrs. Chinoy Bottle, Walla and Co., and also as Messrs. Bottlewalla and Co., at 10, Humam Street, within the Fort, and residing at Motilal Street.

..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: APDESHI JEKANGIR BOGA, ... Petitioning Creditor.

Whereas the abovesaid SHAYAKSHA BAPUJI CHINNOY has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR, Ag. Chief Clerk. 32349

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 447 OF 1929.

Re: Messrs. DAMODAR NUSSEERWANJI & CO., a firm doing business as Piece-goods Merchants at Mufji Jetha Cloth Market, outside the Fort of Bombay.

..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: Messrs. HARIDAS SOMCHAND & SONS, a firm.

..... Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovesaid Messrs. DAMODAR NUSSEERWANJI & CO. a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909): It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR, Ag. Chief Clerk. 32350

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

1097/29-5-29.

E. 1089.

24-5-29.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and two Codicils thereto of Rao Bahadur KILACHAND DEVCHAND, also named KILACHAND DEOCHAND, KILACHAND DEWCHUND, KILACHAND DEWCHUND and KILACHAND DEVCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, Merchant, residing at Girgaon Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.

NANDLAL KILACHAND, TULSIDAS KILACHAND and RAMDAS KILACHAND, sons of the abovesaid deceased, and Executors of his Will, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Girgaon Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

K. M. TALIYARKHAN,

for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 23rd day of May, 1929.

Messrs. DAPHTRY FERREIRA AND DIVAN,

Petitioners' Attorneys.

32343

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

(S. T.) AT KURLA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT

KURLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand Chubvala and Jasubhai Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Manilal Harichand and Dalpatram Harichand, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Mehtabkhan Sherkan in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 6th February, 1926, and made between the said Mehtabkhan Sherkan of the one part and the said Manilal Harichand and Dalpatram Harichand of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JUNE, 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the piece of Khoti land together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at Mowje Kurla in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District, Bombay Suburban Taluka South Salsette, bearing entry No. 665, Survey No. 239, Hissa No. part of 9 & 12 area 2016 square yds and assessment ans. 11-6, premises are at present standing in the name of the Mortgagee in the Khoti's Records as well as in the Record of Rights and the same are occupied by the Mortgagee's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Chubvala and Jasubhai Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 946 BALES

SUPERIOR SELECTED STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (TO-MORROW) THURSDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at R. B. C. Shed, opposite Victoria Dock, Shed Nos. 5 and 6, on account of the concerned:—

EX S.S. "YOKO MARU".

946 bales superior selected stapled cotton, such as Oomra, Khandesh, Bengal, C. P. and other qualities slightly damaged by water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT RUSH

THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE WEEK

Hundreds have to go back for want of seats—so we request you to come earlier to avail good seats.

III INSTALMENT

Marvellous Victory of the First Indian Serial

Hatim Tai

PARTS 22 to 29

More attractive—most exciting and adventurous deeds you will see this week.

DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS WEEK

TIME DAILY: 3, 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

NEXT SATURDAY HATIM TAI LAST INSTALMENT

MORE POWERFUL THAN DYNAMITE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

VITAPHONE VODVIL

REVUE

A Merry Musical Melange.

SEE AND HEAR

The World's Greatest Stars of the Stage and Screen to-day!

including:

VAL and ERNIE STANTON.

ANNA CASE (Soprano).

DICK RICH and His SYNCOSYMPHONISTS.

ARNAUT BROS.

ABE LYMAN'S ORCHESTRA.

G. MARTENELLI (Tenor).

The Hindustan Cinema Film

Company's

Brand New MYTHOLOGICAL

FILM

PARSHURAM

Will be screened from

Saturday, the 8th June, 1929,

and Throughout the week.

At the

NOVELTY CINEMA,

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Do not miss to see

the Film on the screen.

Apply for booking to—

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA

FILM COMPANY.

144/A, Girgaon Back Road,

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IMPERIAL CINEMA,

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

Presents

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

SETH VAZIR HAJIS FILM

Produced at

IMPERIAL STUDIO

The most enchanting Love Romance

"SHIRIN

KHUSHRU"

Featuring

Miss GOHAR & Mr VAKIL.

DAILY (4) SHOWS

At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

Extra Shows on Sat., Sun., & Bank

Holidays at 3 p.m.

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M. P. Baria Building, Fyvelway, Bombay

YOUR LIFE READING

Please write the date of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2, for five years Rs. 7-8. V.P. Charges As. 4.

"SWADESA MITRAN". Tamil

Daily of Madras, writes:—This is

the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM,

THIRUTTANI (Chittoor Dt.),

Madras Presidency.

PHTHISIS

DR. BANERJEE'S

NEW SPECIFIC

SANOTROPIN

The immense powers in this

happy combination shall

surprise you. With a spe-

cial diet, it makes early

cases fit in 2 months.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O.

Retd. Deoghar, (S.P.)

Tel. Ad. Hillway, DEOGHAR.

THE NEW LOAN

Investor Gains, Tax-Payer Loses

Bombay, June 11. The steady decline in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of India, foreshadowed an early announcement of the New Government Rupee Loan. When the Bank rate declined to a per cent, last week the loan was expected any moment and on Monday afternoon, the atmosphere was quite thick with the rumour of its announcement the same night. The expectation was amply proved by the communication issued by the Finance Department of the Government of India dated Simla, June 11, announcing the "out" of the terms of the new loan. The communication was received in Bombay late in the evening.

The new loan is bound to be a success and it will not be a surprise, if it is fully subscribed within the course of the next three or four days. The secret of the ready response to the flotation by the public is its tempting and attractive terms. No doubt, this new loan will materially benefit the investors. However, it must be remembered that the easy terms on which this new loan has been offered for subscription will not, in the least, conduce to the benefit of the country. After all the higher return on this capital which the Government has promised, is to come out of the pockets of the general rate payer. What is benefit to one investor is bound to be a burden to a thousand tax-payers. Despite the attractive nature of the new loan, the unpalatable fact remains that the subscriptions of this loan out of Indian Capital will result in increased burden on the average tax-payer.

The security market opened quiet and 3-1/2 per cent paper registered a sharp decline of 7 annas from the previous close to Rs. 70-3-0. When prices reached to Rs. 69-12-0 there was heavy covering as the market was heavily covered and prices improved to Rs. 70-0-0. A relapse of Rs. 3 carried prices to Rs. 70-3-0 on liquidation but active covering again hardened prices to Rs. 70-7-0. Among other Government papers, 1945 loan declined to Rs. 101-6 but recovered on short covering to Rs. 101-10.

POSITION CREATED BY NEW LOAN

Messrs. Chughanlal Javeri & Co., dealers in Government Securities interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on the subject of the new Government Loan said: "The announcement of the new 5 per cent Rupee Loan made by the Finance Department will check the bearish tendency which prevails in the market since last several days. The terms offered therein appear to be attractive to the investing public and there will be a good response for the new Loan."

The existing tangible securities of 4 per cent, 4-1/2 per cent and 5 per cent will lose about Rs. 2- to Rs. 2-1/2 per cent from the present market value, especially the 4 per cent Loan of 1920-70 will be losing considerably.

Regarding the 3-1/2 per cent Government Promissory Note, I think it will remain fairly steady and the tax free Bonds of 5 per cent 1945-55 will slightly improve.

A BIG PROBLEM FOR GOVERNMENT

As there is no repayment of any bonds this year, the sum of Rs. 25 crores of this new Loan is very big. If the 6 per cent Tax free Bonds of 1930, 1931 and 1932 are not freely converted by the existing holders, then it would be a big problem for the Government next year as a huge amount of 6 per cent tax free Bonds of 1930 falls due for repayment.

The money market will be as tight

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire, Steel, Acid, and Nitric Acid. Price Rs. 10/- per carat. Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co., No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudali St., MADRAS.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapss and refuse worthless imitations.



WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

as ever after September as most of the money will be remitted to England.

STRIKING FEATURE OF THE NEW LOAN

In the course of an interview Mr. Maneklal of Messrs. Pranchand Roychand and Sons opined that the new loan would be a great success and would probably be largely subscribed during the first three days. The 5 per cent. loan of 1939-44 has got the right of conversion into any future long dated Government loan which is a striking feature of it. This loan has two safe-guards, namely, the sinking fund and right to subscribe at issue price to new Government loans. Several complaints were lodged against the Government for paying higher interest in foreign countries and smaller interests to Indian investors are removed by the present loan. The higher interest paid to Indian investors will remain in this country.

Messrs. Mehta Vakil & Co., Brokers, in their report state that there will be more to dispute the fact that the terms are very tempting and think they will make for a successful issue. Subscribers have the alternative of applying for—

5 per cent 1935 Bonds at 98 or 5 per cent 1939-44 Loan at 96-1/2.

It will be interesting to compare the yields on these to existing securities.

Redemp- Running. tion.
3-1/2 p.c. at 70/- 4,532 4,532
5 p.c. 1945-55 at 100/- 4,632 4,632
5 p.c. 1935 at 98/- 4,624 4,689
5 p.c. 1939-44 at 96-1/2 4,695 4,694

The dates of redemption take the latest in each case i.e. 1955 in the case of the 1945-55 and 1944 in the case of the 1935 and 1939-44. We will take the earliest years i.e. 1939 and 1945 and review the yields in this instance.

Redemp- Running. tion.
5 p.c. 1945-55 4,932 4,877
5 p.c. 1939-44 4,695 4,943
It will be seen therefore in order to obtain a better basis for comparison, if we take 1944 as the date of redemption for the new Loan and 1945 for the 1945-55 we then get these figures.

Redemp- Running. tion.
5 p.c. 1934-44 4,695 4,894
5 p.c. 1945-55 4,932 4,877

From these figures, if Sir Osborne Smith's forecast of the 1939-44 Loan being repaid in 1939, can be taken as correct, then at today's rates the 1945-55 Loan is obviously a better purchase. The redemption value is slightly less, but it must be remembered that the 1945-55 has then at least five more years before maturity and the running yield is very nearly 1/4 per cent higher to-day.

It will be interesting to compare the 6-1/2 per cent 1935 Bombay Government Loan which is on offer at Rs. 107-1/2, to the 5 per cent 1935 Bonds.

Redemp- Running. tion.
6-1/2 p.c. B. D. Loan at 107-1/2 6,047 5,129
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds at 98 4,624 4,889

Here the Redemption Yield is practically 1/4 per cent higher and running yield Rs. 1-5-2 better.

If the loans will be as successful as predicted, and we ourselves are of the same opinion, then it is more than obvious that we have witnessed the bottom rates for existing securities. If, as is quite possible, the new loans go to a premium, then we expect a reaction during the rest of the year to higher rates in the other issues.

A circumstance too, which is a decided bull factor is the welcome introduction of a sinking fund. This should assist in bringing about a healthier state in the security market generally.

A few remarks about 3-1/2 per cent paper will not be out of place. Being a non-fermable loan, it is impossible to compare it to terminable securities. Our experience over 15 years has shown us that this security usually yields about 1/4

per cent less than the others. The only loan that could possibly stand comparison is the 1920-70 loan. In the case of this 3-1/2 per cent now gives a better return, on account of heavy Bear selling, and looking to the bull factors we have enumerated and the scarcity of scrip, a rise in this security should be seen. It is well held by Charitable and Trust Funds and Insurance Companies, the majority of whom do not touch the other issues.

The Conversion terms offered for the 1930, 1931, 1932 Bonds appear to be attractive, and should appeal to the market.

FEATURES OF THE LOAN

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW

SIMLA, June 10.

The terms of the Government of India rupee loan are now made public.

The rupee loan consists of issues of 5 per cent. loan 1939-44 issued at 96-1/2 and giving a redemption yield of 5.34 per cent. and 5 per cent. bonds 1935 issued at Rs. 98 and giving a redemption yield of 5.39 per cent.

Last year's rupee loan also consisted of two issues one 4-1/2 per cent. 1935-60 loan issued at Rs. 94 and giving a redemption yield of 4.87 per cent. and 4-1/2 per cent. 1934 bonds issued at Rs. 97-1/2 and giving a redemption yield of 4.99 per cent. The first thing that strikes the eye is the increase in the nominal rate of both the long term and short term issues from 4-1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent. as also the increase in the redemption yield of both by a little under half per cent.

The explanation it is said is offered by the recent unfavourable developments in the international money markets including the orgy of speculation in the United States resulting in the increase in the Bank rates in England and elsewhere. These have had their effect on the rate at which the Government of India could expect to borrow their money.

THE BEST THING UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Government of India, it is claimed in official circles, have done the best they could under the circumstances. The longer of the two issues is not properly speaking really a long-term loan. It has currency of 10 to 15 years and the period of maturity has been so chosen as to be free from other maturing encumbrances. The device of a completely short term it is said indicates the intention of the Government to minimise the period to which they commit themselves to pay the present rates of interest. Similar claim is made for the restriction of the cash subscription to a limit of Rs. 12 crores.

DEPRECIATION FUND.

One other feature of this year's loan is the institution of a depreciation fund which was also a feature of the 1929-47 and 1945-55 loans. Provision is made for utilising excess over 5 per cent. carried to Depreciation Fund for purchase and cancellation of other Government securities. While it is recognised that the comparative high rates of the loan will result in the adjustment of some of the other Government securities hope is expressed that terms of the loan may help to create a tone of confidence.

RIGHTS OF CONVERSION.

One other feature is the rights of conversion offered are on terms better than market quotations. In view of these features, view in official circles is that the rupee loan would prove an undoubted success notwithstanding the stringency in the Indian money market. Optimistic view further prevails that the Government of India will not have to face an unfavourable money market condition which has led to higher rate of borrowing for long.

—Free Press.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 10.
Rosario Santa Fe per 63-1/2 lb Car-goes
30 June-July Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb Car-goes
36-3/4 May-June Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
419 Loading Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
Not quoted.

LINSEED.

London, June 10.
Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-7-6 June-July Shipment Sell-ers.
£17-7-6 July-Aug Shipment Sell-ers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-10 June-July Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£18-6-3 June-July Shipment Sell-ers.

SHARE MAR-KET CRISIS

Govt. Refuses to Intervene

BOARD'S CALL TO BANKS

The share market deputation which waited on Government at Poona on Monday for emergency powers to deal with the situation created by the sudden fall in prices of shares and if possible to fix minimum and maximum prices for a certain period, had to return disappointed. Government, it is understood, did not think it advisable to intervene at this stage without consulting all the parties concerned. It transpires that several banks in the city have been requested to express their opinion on the matter.

CLEARING WORK IN PROGRESS

In the meantime, the work of the clearing is progressing favourably and about two to three parties who are unable to meet their full liabilities are compromising with their creditors. Thus there is every hope that the clearing will come off eventually but it would be more or less in the form of a patch-work.

A DELICATE TASK.

As regards the re-opening of the market for trading purposes, the Board is meeting to-day (Wednesday). The Board has a very delicate problem before it. Under the existing rules it can close the market but it cannot fix minimum or maximum rates, or take any such extra-ordinary measures to save the market from further sharp declines. To make matters worse the present outlook of the mill-industry is not at all pleasant to think of. If anything, it is gloomy. And if at such a critical moment, the Board were to close the market for a short period and some of the mills were to go into liquidation such an action would simply spell disaster to many. On the other hand, if the market were to be kept open, and Bear operators raided it, prices would record a tremendous collapse and bring huge losses to the general public.

In these circumstances the Board has to find out a way out of the impasse whereby the interests of all the parties concerned would be adequately safeguarded. It is to be hoped that the banks would not lose any time in lending their hearty co-operation to the Board.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CHESHIRE WIN EASY.
On Tuesday it was the Gym's turn to be trotted and the Cheshires made a good job of it, winning by five goals. And yet when one considers that the Bombay Gym. have a very useful team on paper, it is surprising that they cannot fare better. The match in itself, was very one-sided, the soldiers having all the play.

Midway through the first moiety a passing movement on the Cheshire left wing saw the ball slung across to Westcott, and that the centre-forward made no mistake with a perfect first time shot. The next goal came soon after this. Cummings stopped a hot one from Westcott, but Westcott followed up smartly and slammed the ball into the net, Bailey getting the third goal a little before the interval.

Soon after the interval, Bailey added the fourth, and then Westcott obtained the fifth with another of his characteristic first timers. Pitt and Groundwater worked hard in the Gym, forward line, but their wingers seemed to be off-colour and gave them no scope.

The Result:—
Cheshires 5 Goals.
Bombay Gymkhana nil.

The teams were:—
Cheshires:—Teece; Robinson and Walker, Harding, Williams and Adeshead; Jones, Bailey, Westcott, Watmoro and Barton.
Bombay Gymkhana:—Damming; Burnett and Terrey; Green, Hays and Monteith; Donald, Groundwater, Fisher, Pitt and Innes.
Referee: W. Mills.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Ulsters vs. Royal Artillery.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 11.
Silver Ready 24 3 0
Lower 0 1 0
Silver Forward 24 5 0
Lower 0 1 0
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 11.
1st Settlement 55 6 0
2nd Settlement 55 4 0
3rd Settlement 55 5 0

City & Suburbs

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clanogilroy" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 8th instant.

The O-S-K steamer "Ganges Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 9th June and is due to arrive here at daylight on the 14th June and will be berthed at No. 2 Victoria Dock.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall on Thursday the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

B. P. O. C. HARBOUR SUB-COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, to consider the question of mediation in the Mill Strikes. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Balubhai T. Desai, P. J. Ginnwalla, N. H. Belgramwala, Usman Sobani, R. R. Bakhale, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Jayashankar K. Mehta, L. E. Teirsee, Dr. Choksey and Asavle have been invited to attend the meeting.

Madras, June 11.—Justice Beasley, Arbitrator in Corporation Tramway dispute, passed orders to-day in terms of the consent award. The disputants by mutual consent compromised the points of dispute yesterday and the terms of agreement were sanctioned at Corporation's Standing Committee (Works) meeting held yesterday. —Free Press.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK 2 P.T.S. UP.
(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK

Previous Closing Rate 18.44
To-day's Opening Rate 18.43
18.43
Difference .01 to .02
To-day's Closing Rate 18.46
Difference .02

New York, June 11.

The New York Cotton futures market to-day fluctuated within a narrow range of prices with a small turn, over of business. Favourable weather report: were responsible for the opening decline of two points, but scattered buying and some covering soon raised prices 5 points above previous closing. There after the market ruled quiet but steady and finally closed at a net rise of 2 points with July 18.46.

In anticipation of the coming in of S. Mill consumption reports and the boll-weevil emergency, reports the market is sustained. The latter report is expected to be a bullish document and dealers have preferred to remain aloof until the report is issued.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Wednesday the 12th instant the Liverpool Cotton Exchange is expected to open at unchanged prices to a decline of 1 point. In Bombay Breach July/August is due to open at Rs. 385.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, June 11.
Previous Closing Rate 9.91
To-day's opening Rate 9.88
Difference .03
To-day's Closing Rate 9.92
Difference .01

In response to overnight weakness on American Cotton Exchanges, the opening at Liverpool registered a decline of 4 points. Weather reports were generally favourable, but in view of expected bullish boll-weevil reports on the 14th instant, the operators had no nerve to sell short. Throughout the day there was scattered buying which resulted in a slow advance and the market closed at a net rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 1/2 points to 10.19, while Egyptian ready cotton prices lost 20 points and closed at 16.80.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received the following cable:—
(1) Weather much warmer. Light rain East Belt. The United States official weather report in its forecast says East Belt partly cloudy. All balance entire belt generally fair. Weather favourable in Central and Western Belt.
(2) Between midnight and day-break no precipitation. Cool light.

TROUBLE OVER BOR-ROWED MONEY

CASE AGAINST UNDISCHARGED INSOLVENT DISMISSED

Mr. H. F. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, acquitted Nensay Chapsey who was charged at the instance of Merwanji Hormasji Dadachanji under Section 102 Presidency Towns Insolvency Act for obtaining loan as an undischarged insolvent.

The facts briefly are that since December 1927 accused borrowed from the complainant from time to time sums of moneys aggregating to about Rs. 4,000/- for the purpose of a Dairy farm and for horticulture. The complainant alleged that the accused obtained these loans from him by concealing the fact that he was an undischarged insolvent.

The accused's defence was that he and the complainant had done dairy business in partnership and that he was apprised of the fact of his insolvency and cited respectable witnesses to prove that though he was offered loans by his friends for doing business he had refused their kind offers, being an insolvent.

The accused put in a lot of correspondence between him and the complainant to prove the partnership business and also the knowledge on the part of the complainant about accused taking protection under the Insolvency Act.

The Court accepted the defence version and acquitted the accused.

THEFT OF CEMENT BAGS

ACCUSED SENTENCED

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor appeared to prosecute Sheikh Ebrahim Abdul Kadar with committing theft from an open place of 14 bags of cement valued at Rs. 38/- under Section 379 I.P.C.

V. R. Jaywant a partner in the firm of Messrs. G. B. Joshi and Co. and a Municipal pavement contractor had placed 14 bags of cement near the footpath under a plank of wood at Sheikh Memon Street on Sunday the 2nd inst. The accused engaged a victoria and removed these bags and sold them to a merchant Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahman residing at Kolsa Mohalla and a dealer in cement. The accused was seen removing the bags by the witness Dwarakadas.

The accused's defence was that he removed the bags at the instance of a Road muncadad but he was unable to point him out. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 90/- in default two months' hard labour.

DASTOOR'S SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING

Messrs. Dastoor's Shorthand and Typewriting Institute celebrated its first annual gathering at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday under the presidency of Prof. S. B. Davar.

In the commencement Mr. Gore welcomed the visitors and sympathisers and narrated why this institute was founded. It was an urgent necessity for expert and speedy shorthand writers to be coached up efficiently and as a teacher in these two subjects Mr. Dastur decided to start a new institution to impart education on up-to-date methods.

After prayers and indoor games Mr. Dastoor was presented with an address in which the students expressed their heartfelt joy and admiration for his teaching methods. Mr. Dastoor replying said that however harsh a task master he was, the students have appreciated and this gives him more encouragement. The Institute has been started in 1927 but upto now 434 students have taken advantage from which 164 students appeared in the examination and 17 passed with merit. For teachers' diploma Miss M. Williams was successful and two more Parsi ladies have been studying for the same. The institute invites the general public for support and co-operation. Concluding Mr. Davar said that the time moved faster and shorthand writing machine called the dictator has been invented. In order to move by the time, Mr. Dastoor should take up the agency and wished 500 students to take the benefit of such a model institution.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN PERSIA

OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSIAN SUBJECTS IN INDIA

The Office of the Iran League announced:—
Mr. J. Karhan, Consul-General for Persia, Bombay, desires that Persian Subjects residing in India and who have experience of construction of railways and affairs in connection therewith and who are willing to serve in Persia should apply stating their names and qualifications in full, either to the Persian Consulate-General at Simla or Consul-General at Bombay.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

MYSORE DEWAN'S VIEWS

MYSORE, June 10.

The budget estimates for 1929-30 presented to-day in the Mysore Representative Assembly, anticipate a total revenue of 379.93 lakhs and an expenditure of 379.43 lakhs leaving a surplus of half a lakh. An elaborate programme of improvement of village life, sanitation and water supply, the constitution of a Road Fund and definite action on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture are the outstanding features of the proposals for the year.

MATERIAL ASSETS OF STATE.

Surveying the present position, the Dewan said that the material assets of the State, including the total outlay on productive capital works were expected to aggregate to 14-1/4 crores at the end of June, 1930, not including in this sum cash investments amounting to six crores.

POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

Stating his views on the Butler Committee's recommendations and the position of Indian States generally in the Indian body politics the Dewan said that to force the pace in such matters was doubtful wisdom. The trend of events, though, was towards a political Federation such a Federation, he thought, would endure only if it was based on the sure foundation of common ideals and mutual interests. While Mysore was quite prepared to join in any well-devised scheme, a more urgent question was that of the economic and financial relations of the States with British India. The Butler Committee's recommendations in this connection seemed very fair and if they were carried out, Mysore could reasonably expect to be the gainer financially. The closer union of the two Indias should, according to him, be economic first. Once real economic union came about political union would naturally follow.—A.P.

PICKETING PROVES A FAILURE

PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL WORKS AS USUAL

The Principal of the Proprietary School, Ahmedabad, wires under date June 11:—

"The Proprietary High School opened yesterday when the attendance was nearly sixty per cent, and the picketing of the Youth League proved a huge failure. New admissions numbered 149 yesterday. To-day the School worked regularly and pickets went away completely disappointed within half an hour." —A. P.

GOLMURI TINPLATE STRIKERS

HELP FROM AMSTERDAM TRADE UNIONS

JAMSHEDPUR, June 10.

To-day is the 60th day of Golmuri Tinplate Strike. Men are peaceful and firm. Owing to vigorous picketing the Company could not get workers to run the mills. A remittance of 100 pounds has been received from the Amsterdam Trade Unions.

At a meeting of the workers' resolutions were carried expressing satisfaction at the advent of the Labour Government and expressing appreciation of the remittance from Amsterdam.

EXCITEMENT AT PUBLIC MEETING.

Baba Guruditsingh who had arrived from Calcutta was addressing the meeting when in the midst of it an order under section 107 was served on Babaji causing considerable excitement. Baba Guruditsingh pacified the workers.—Free Press.

Calcutta, June 11.—A fire broke out at the Bally Bridge Works last night, resulting in considerable damage to a large three-storied building in which the record rooms, drawing offices and quarters of Mr. A. Sleight, Engineer in Charge, are situated.—A.P.

Calcutta, June 11.—The "Liberty" reports that an order under the Bengal Ordinance has been served upon Mr. Pratul Chandra Ganguly, ex-detainee, restricting his movements. Mr. Ganguly has been returned unopposed to the Bengal Council from Dacca in the general election.—A.P.

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The **Bombay Chronicle**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1929.

Congress and Councils.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued a long statement in defence of the Congress Working Committee's resolution calling upon Congress members of the legislatures to abstain from attending future meetings of those bodies until the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee otherwise directs. The statement not only interprets the resolution very strictly, but broadly hints at the probability, if not the certainty, of the ban on the Councils being made more effective. Such of the pro-Council members of the Congress as are not completely disillusioned about the efficacy of the Councils will with equal probability revive the old controversy about Council entry. Controversies at this stage of the country's struggle might have been avoided, but if there should be any at all, it is better that they come now than at the most critical stage at the end of the year. A discussion of the issues involved in the question of Councils at the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. may be expected to lead to a definite and final decision at the Lahore session of the Congress.

We were among those who assumed that the Working Committee's resolution was subject to exceptions to be defined by the Working Committee or the A. I. C. C. The Congress President now tells us that there is no room for any exceptions. So far as the interpretation of the resolution in question is concerned, the President's interpretation may be accepted as final. About the expediency of suddenly ruling out all exceptions altogether in the present state of things we must confess to have our misgivings. But a resolution on a vexed question like this cannot wholly satisfy all persons, and there must be finally somewhere. So far, therefore, as the present and necessarily temporary ban on Councils is concerned, Congressmen will do well to make it a point of discipline, if not of conviction, to carry out the resolution of the Working Committee. Besides, as we have pointed out before, the resolution is quite in keeping with the policy laid down by the Madras Congress with regard to the legislatures.

The most significant feature of Pandit Motilal's statement, however, is not so much the interpretation or the enforcement of the Working Committee's resolution for the time being, as the probability of the ban

on the Councils being made more effective and of a longer duration in the near future. This question, says Panditji, was actually considered by the Working Committee, and "it was decided that as the first step towards the total renunciation of the Councils it would be enough for the present to direct abstention from attendance." Panditji himself is emphatic against the Councils, as when he says: "It is for those who have no faith in Simon boycott and are prepared to accept what they can get out of the Simon report, however short it may fall of Dominion Status, to stick to the Councils and carry on in the manner they have been doing for the last six years. To Congressmen who will not be satisfied with anything less than Dominion Status, on the lines of the All-Parties' Report, and that only if it comes before 31st December 1929, the Councils have no use whatsoever." A doubt may assail one whether complete boycott of Councils may not entail the failure of some useful Bills and the passage of bad Bills. To such Panditji says, quoting from the first manifesto of the Swaraj Party: "The Party will not concern itself with trivial reforms in the various departments. It would insist on the transference of the power to effect the necessary reforms from the bureaucracy to the people of India." He admits that the Party has pretty often strayed from this main purpose but he contends that "there is no justification to perpetuate those mistakes, now that things have reached a crisis and all the available forces of the Congress have to be directed to the main purpose." It is not easy to have it both ways. Administrative reforms, however desirable, have often to be subordinated to the higher purpose of winning that freedom or constitutional power from which administrative reforms spring. Besides, the Councils as at present constituted, are not the only or the best places from which to fight Government and compel it to concede any kind of reforms. The one and perhaps the only victory that has redounded to the credit of India since the days of Non-Cooperation is the victory in Bardoli. But Bardoli was lost, in the Councils and the Government's Chambers and was won in the hamlets of unsophisticated but organised villagers. The trend of events, even apart from the Working Committee's significant decision, shows unmistakably that the gulf between the people and the Government is daily yawning wider and wider. Pandit Motilal Nehru gently but firmly repeats the last offer of the Congress. If the new Labour Government so chooses, it may take the chance and the offer and bridge the gulf. Else India must go her way. The time for action is come, says Panditji, and the crisis is coming. When it comes, they must be men poor in spirit who would prefer the easy amenities of the Councils to the hard fight in the many inviting Bardolis.

Boycott in Bombay

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has done well to appoint a Special Committee to carry on an intensive programme of boycott of foreign cloth and popularising Khaddar. For the present the Committee consists of representatives of the District Congress Committees, but it is expected to co-opt workers even from among non-Congressmen believing in the boycott. It will thus be a thoroughly representative Committee and capable of co-ordinating the efforts of various institutions carrying on the boycott propaganda. Thanks to the generous grant of Rs. 1,000 from the B. P. C. C. the new Committee should be in a position to launch a vigorous campaign speedily. The first things it will have to attend to are securing reliable volunteers, and arming them with pamphlets in the vernaculars and boycott pledges to be signed by the public. We trust the public members of the Youth Leagues in particular, will wholeheartedly co-operate with the Committee.

True Solution.

It was an excellent move of Dr. Burns, Principal of the College of Agriculture at Poona, to open the autumn session of the institution with a stimulating address to the old and new students. The encouraging prospects he held out to those who graduate from the Poona College of Agriculture and the detailed references he made to the many avenues of employment past students of this College have already entered with success indicate the nature of the true solution of the unemployment problem which faces Indians from the middle classes. If institutions like the Poona College of Agriculture are multiplied in India and if large land-owners are educated into the belief that it is to their material interest to employ graduates from such institutions to develop their farms, agriculture in this country will soon be in a flourishing condition. Intensive farming requires trained hands and it is the duty of the State to increase the facilities for such training.

young countrymen and the majority of our City Fathers can find nothing so remarkable in his enterprise as to vote him an address of welcome. Some of them went further in their silly hostility. They in effect ridiculed Mr. Kabali's effort and it is significant that they were the type of persons who exude oleaginous flattery when it is a case of worshipping rising and setting suns in the shape of in-coming and out-going Pro-Consuls of the British Empire. One of the speakers who voted against the address said that there was no precedent in the history of the Corporation for voting addresses of this kind. This is perfectly true and that was all the greater reason why the Corporation should have created a precedent by honouring the first Indian air-man to venture upon a trans-Continental flight. But we presume the civic patriotism of those of our City Fathers who refused Mr. Kabali the modest compliment of a civic welcome is of a peculiar kind. It is active only when it is asked to travel in the hackneyed groove. Their narrow-mindedness will make them impervious to the deprecatory comment of civic bodies in America and Europe when they learn that the Corporation of Bombay, the first City in India, refused to do what they ordinarily expect of a civic body conscious of its duties. We hope the public of Bombay will make up for this lack of good taste and give Mr. Kabali a rousing welcome.

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BOMBAY'S DRAINAGE PROBLEM

WARNING AGAINST A COSTLY VENTURE

(By CITIZEN.)

III.

Just as Mr. Watson has changed his views, it appears that Mackinson has also waived his objections against the Love Grove Outfall from time to time. The latest objection he has put forward is that the outfall cannot be continued any further because of constructional difficulty and the heavy cost involved. The difficulties he enumerates are: that there will always be sewage running from the outfall and that the men will have to work in sewage, mud, etc. Now it is evident that these difficulties had existed even in the case of the present length of the outfall which Mr. Mackinson has constructed. As regards the excessive cost it is necessary to refer to the answer given by Mr. Clayton on this point. In his answer to question 5, referred to him by the Corporation he states that he does not admit that the portion of the outfall constructed is the "easiest half", but he is of opinion that "the converse would probably be more correct." This was the information given by Mr. Clayton in 1928 and one may take it that he must have given this answer after consultation with Mr. Mackinson. So in 1923 the construction of the outfall which is yet to be built was, in the opinion of this Municipal Ex-

ecutive, easier than the construction of the portion already built.

UNFOUNDED OBJECTIONS.

The Municipal Commissioner in para 8 of his Report dated 1st March 1929 says that Mr. Daruvala's main argument in favour of the Love Grove Outfall is really negated and amounts to saying: "Take the sewage of the North to Love Grove because the Activated Sludge Process is a modern invention, not fully developed and unreliable." This is not doing justice to Mr. Daruvala. Mr. Daruvala merely points out the defects and drawbacks of the activated sludge process, but he does not state that because of this you must go to Love Grove. He has shown in his report that the objections against Love Grove are unfounded and para 65 of his Report says: "The question naturally arises as to why the Corporation should take the sewage of the North of Island to a place, where it cannot be discharged without very expensive purification, when it can be thrown into the sea at Love Grove in its crude state."

CONTRARY VIEWS.

In fact in paras 33, 34 and 35 of his Report he states as under: "In a sea coast town so favourably situated as Bombay is, the proper mode of discharge of sewage is into the sea. This is a well-established principle in Sanitary (Continued on page 9.)

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

BEWARE OF THE 'BHISTI'

Now that British Labour has come into power, I live night and day in fear of India's water-supply being cut off. It requires vision, and insight into the nature of things to see the connection between British Labour and India's water-supply and as I do not expect these things from the native readers of this paper, I will take the trouble of explaining myself. We have all to face the wretched fact that before many months are over, a new dominion will be added to the British Empire. Ramsay MacDonald said it, and I am afraid an Englishman's word is as good as his bond, and since Ramsay is an aristocratic Scot, and an aristocratic Scot is an honourable man, and an Englishman is an honourable man, and things that are equal to the same thing are equal to one another—"ergo" Ramsay's word is as good as his bond. The wretched fact has to be faced, as I said before, that India may acquire Dominion Status and then make a bid for Independence and slip through the hands of those weak-kneed socialists, to its eternal damnation. Now, lovers of India like my friend Sir Michael O'Dwyer and myself—for in spite of what the whole pack of native politicians may say, we are the only people who care for the dumb, voiceless, teeming millions of India's peasantry—cannot but visage such possibilities without grave spasms in the big toe, for it is certain that under such circumstances, Becho-i-Saqao will swoop down on India and then we to the water-supply of India—for 'bhists' you know are very chary of water-supply and methinks I already hear a voice cry "Drink no more." On the other hand, it is re-assuring to know that the "Times of India" is of opinion that "if the record of the first MacDonald administration is to be accepted, the fortunes of India are as safe with the Socialist Government as they would be with any other."

For, as this oracle of sapience, shrewdly observes, "there is no on why the Prime Minister

should not be both a good European and a good Imperialist." Certainly not, none at all.

WHAT PRICE CULTURE?

The News-Kings who rule merry England are evidently disdainful of poetry and culture, as the following little tit-bit from a paper which I have received from "Home," should go to show: "Mr. Baldwin, as the guest of the Press Club, recently made an offer of a prize, "only open to newspaper proprietors." This was the offer:—

"While on the subject of prizes, and not wishing to curry favour merely with working journalists, I am going to offer another prize, open only to newspaper proprietors. The prize will be a volume of Wordsworth, and the subject will be 'The Happy Warrior'. Who wrote this? Is it a poem, or is it prose? Can you give any three consecutive words from that poem in their right order? Half marks will be given for any two consecutive words."

THAT INSPIRED SCRIP.

Some days ago, I had occasion to point out that those wretched Bolsheviks, by their insidious propaganda, had turned the head of my giddy old girl "The Times of India". Since then, things have worsened, I am sorry to say. How else can I explain the flippant and unworthy remarks that the "Times of India" makes on the Simon Commission, that immortal handiwork of British statesmanship, in the course of a long leader disapproving of the appointment of Lord Chelmsford to the post of Secretary of State for India. I blush to quote it, in spite of the havoc which the Indian sun has wrought on my complexion:—"The Simon Commission came out to India, professing to be a sort of 'tabula rasa' which would record the most sensitive impressions and eventually the inspired scrip showing how India ought to be governed in future. It was a twentieth century tribute to the discredited psychology of John Locke; and even if the Simon Commission could behave consistently like a receptive 'tabula rasa,' Lord Chelmsford, Verily, we live to unlearn."

Notes of the Day.

Profoundly Impressed.

A message from Mombasa states that at a public lecture delivered by Mr. Srinivas Sastri there on the conclusion of his mission to East Africa to acquaint Sir Samuel Wilson with the Indian point of view in the investigations the Colonial Office representative is carrying on personally, the Europeans were "profoundly impressed" by Mr. Sastri's advocacy of the Indian case. It is good news to learn that the persuasive eloquence of one of India's most distinguished statesmen impressed some of the Mombasa White settlers, but so long as the "impression" does not lead to a revision of attitude on their part towards the just and equitable Indian case, Mr. Sastri's eloquence must be considered to have fallen on sterile soil.

Placating the Whites.

Mr. Sastri made in his speech a very crashing rejoinder to the accusation of the White settlers that the Indians show towards them a uniformly suspicious attitude. He emphasized how natural it was for the Indians to be suspicious, how impossible it was for them to have confidence in the "impartiality" of Europeans when they found that the educational and medical needs of their own community were starved while abundant provision was made out of the public exchequer for financing liberally European education and medical relief. The Indians suffered from another serious grievance. They were not given an opportunity of serving in the administration of the Colony except in very subordinate posts. On the top of these grievances, which remain unredressed, comes the announcement by Sir Samuel Wilson that "the Secretary of State for the Colonies had decided not to re-open the question of a common electoral role." In other words Mr. Sastri's mission has been fruitless and Whitehall proposes to continue the policy of placating the Kenya Whites.

More Peasants' Meetings.

Peasants' meetings and conferences to protest against the Bombay Government's Land Revenue policy seem to be a feature of the day. Presiding over the Peasants' Conference at Umrana in the Malegaon Taluka Mr. R. G. Pradhan congratulated the peasants of the taluka on the way they were organising themselves to resist the proposed enhancement of land revenue in the taluka. Mr. Pradhan warned Government that unless they instituted fresh enquiries on the lines of the Bardoli Enquiry in all those talukas where the peasants had objected to enhancement proposals, "the people would be strengthened in their desire to follow the example of Bardoli."

More Council Resolutions.

Mr. C. R. Shroff, M.L.C., has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Council urging Government not to enforce any revision settlement unless the whole assessment policy is brought under legislative control. Mr. Shroff states in this resolution that such a resolution has been passed by the Council thrice before. So this time he "strongly and emphatically" condemns Government's "disregarding and despising policy." But is there no end to the repetition of these resolutions? Mr. Shroff rightly asks Government not to forget the lesson of Bardoli. Councilors too may well remember the lesson and learn to rely more on action among the masses than on debates in the Councils.

A Thought for the Day.

"Sectarianism is materialistic. It ever tries to build its tower of triumph with its numerical strength, temporal power and external observances. It breeds in the minds of its members a jealous sense of separateness that gives rise to conflicts more deadly than conflicts of rapidly interests."

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

B. A. Exam Results

758 NEW GRADUATES FOR BOMBAY

The result of the examination for the degree of B.A. was declared on Tuesday afternoon. 758 candidates out of a total of 1,151 have come out successful. The percentage worked out comes to a little less than 66.

Following is the complete list of successful candidates:-

FIRST CLASS (HONOURS.)

65 G. C. Saldanha
66 J. M. Umrigar.
79 J. M. Nazareth.
97 V. K. Gokak.
104 N. G. Shukla.
133 J. J. Agaria.
387 G. R. Desai.
390 G. R. Kanat.
391 S. S. Kawalekar.
398 G. M. Sankpal.
412 S. R. Dalal.
416 W. C. Hearn.
445 N. K. Dandekar.
459 N. K. Dravid.
550 R. G. Marathe.
806 D. S. Bhirdar.
808 C. M. Desai.
817 V. B. Potdar.

SECOND CLASS (HONOURS.)

2 N. M. Acharya.
3 R. S. Bhatt.
4 G. R. Karambelkar.
8 P. H. Vidwans.
9 M. G. Vohra.
10 S. G. Walavalkar.
11 A. M. Barve.
13 G. V. Bhide.
14 B. V. Godbole.
16 K. R. Kanekar.
19 M. S. Patil.
23 P. M. Purandare.
24 H. D. Sankalish.

PASS

1 G. B. Acharya.
5 N. G. Mhatre.
6 G. P. Par.
7 B. T. Shukla.
12 R. K. Bendre.
15 Y. B. Joshi.
17 V. V. Ketkar.
20 D. D. Patwardhan.
21 R. V. Pavar.
22 S. K. Pitre.
25 K. R. Sukthankar.
27 R. M. Vasavada.
28 I. N. Wankar.
29 V. A. Bhatt.
30 S. H. Bhargushastri.
31 C. C. Desai.
35 G. R. Karkhan.
37 P. H. Kharod.
40 P. K. Land.
41 V. R. Mohorikar.
42 V. G. Panshe.
43 R. R. Mehta.
53 M. Alves.
67 G. R. Agastya.
69 P. S. Kapadia.
72 R. Pinto.
81 T. F. Saldanha.
82 J. P. Birdy.
83 D. W. Deshmukh.
84 M. V. Modak.
85 G. R. Pradhan.

(To appear for pass course only.)

96 A. M. Acharya.
98 S. M. Gidwani.
100 S. B. Damale.
105 V. S. Joshi.
110 A. B. Vin.
111 G. C. Bhusanawar.
115 M. J. Carvalho.
116 I. C. Desai.
118 K. J. Dubash.
122 K. A. Karnik.
127 S. G. Mehta.
131 M. R. Pradhan.
(To appear for pass course only.)
132 N. D. Shukla.
133 G. N. Sonpar.
134 C. S. Thakore.
136 M. K. Trilokkar.
137 M. B. Vaidya.
140 M. K. Baidhekar.
143 M. I. Bora.
145 M. V. Chikhalale.
147 S. P. D'Cruz.
149 M. L. Desai.
150 P. M. Desai.
152 S. J. Desai.
153 V. I. Desai.
155 S. H. Divan.
156 K. M. Divanji.
161 N. H. Helekar.
163 J. J. Jesang.
165 R. V. Kapadia.
169 C. B. Khatimotay.
170 B. A. Korishhi.
172 C. B. Kulkarni.
173 D. M. Kulkarni.
174 J. C. de M. Lisboa.
178 C. D. Mehta.
179 H. G. Gore.
185 B. M. Gorhe.
191 N. M. Kulkarni.
192 A. T. Samur.
193 T. K. Tukol.
198 G. Kulkarni.
208 V. G. Patil.
209 D. M. Rane.
230 G. M. Wani.
251 A. C. Natu.
252 A. T. Pharate.
254 M. H. M. U. Shaikh.
258 G. D. Mujumdar.
259 H. S. Tadvi.
264 V. K. Datar.
267 S. B. Deshpande.
273 S. M. Joshi.
276 K. B. Kasarekar.
280 G. W. Khat.

216 M. L. Shah.
217 N. H. Shah.
219 M. H. G. Shaikh. (To appear for pass course only.)
220 S. S. Shapurji.
221 N. D. Shroff.
225 D. V. Tengshe.
227 B. K. Thakkar.
228 I. G. Thakor.
231 P. N. Waikar.
232 U. B. Adur.
245 J. C. Chinai.
247 A. B. Christian.
251 U. H. Dave.
252 B. M. Desai.
255 H. M. Desai.
257 M. B. Desai.
260 R. M. Desai.
267 J. B. Dholakia.
272 H. N. Engineer.
274 G. M. Desai.
281 B. B. Hora.
282 M. L. Hussain.
284 N. J. Javeri.
287 B. P. Jog.
289 D. S. Joshi.
293 R. P. Kapadia.
295 E. D. Karulkar.
296 N. B. Keshavate.
298 B. K. Kharadi.
301 B. J. Kinkhabwala.
305 M. N. Majumdar.
306 R. C. Master.
309 M. N. Mehta.
310 R. N. Mehta.
311 S. D. Mehta.
312 I. U. Merchant.
314 B. R. Mody.
315 N. A. Mody.
316 S. R. Mody.
318 K. R. Mulla.
319 L. A. Mutalik Desai.
327 P. G. Parekh.
330 C. C. Patel.
331 J. V. Pathak.
334 R. D. Phadke.
336 F. M. Pochkhanawalla.
340 C. J. Pratap.
341 G. T. Purohit.
343 A. Santos.
344 R. M. Shah.
346 K. M. Shaha.
349 K. D. Shukla.
350 K. S. Soman.
353 K. M. Thaker.
356 P. P. Vajifdar.
357 N. K. Vakil.
363 S. M. Vyas.
374 P. M. Mehta.
375 R. R. Natu.
378 S. C. Vin.
379 P. S. Kuka.
381 S. R. Lokur.
382 M. V. Sardeshmukh.
383 O. A. Soni.
384 Y. G. Vaze.
386 N. D. Bhargava.
388 S. M. Desai.
389 M. N. Diwan.
392 G. N. Kuma.
393 N. J. Nerurkar.
395 N. S. Kulkarni.
396 R. B. Abhyankar.
401 G. J. Bapat.
402 S. S. Dadiar.
404 D. M. Gadre.
406 J. D. Mohedji.
407 N. H. Pinto.
408 S. A. Rathore.
409 M. S. Simon.
410 V. I. Vasavada.
411 U. K. Bnegal.
414 R. D. Darashah.
419 A. D. Prabhu.
420 A. S. Rangnekar.
421 S. D. Sapre.
423 M. N. Mehta.
425 K. F. Bhawanani.
426 D. E. Banaji.
428 Y. A. Gupta.
432 D. S. Sakthalkar.
433 I. H. Samson.
434 M. S. Shetti.
441 H. M. Sonar.
447 G. B. Deshpande.
448 G. A. Gadgil.
449 R. G. Horti.
450 S. K. Karandikar.
451 A. P. Karmarkar.
452 G. A. Katti.
453 D. T. Keshavnagar.
456 M. G. Parvate.
457 M. J. Patel.
459 P. S. Patil.
463 N. S. Sirdeshpande.
465 S. K. Damle.
473 G. F. Farnapetri.
474 G. V. Wagle.
476 K. M. I. Hippargi.
480 V. K. Ambekar.
481 R. P. Bhagvat.
483 N. A. Deshpande.
486 M. R. Kamat.
487 V. H. Kharshikar.
488 S. Kirtane.
490 L. M. Kolse.
490 T. S. Phade.
491 S. D. Rabade.
492 K. V. Sathe.
493 B. G. Thakar.
494 V. V. Bhagvat.
495 C. S. Bharambe.
496 R. T. Bhargave.
497 V. B. Bhide.
498 V. V. Bokil.
499 V. G. Datar.
500 B. H. Deshpande.
501 M. N. Deshpande.
503 N. N. Hood.
504 S. T. Joshi.
506 G. D. Kat re.
508 N. M. Kelkar.
509 V. N. Kharisagar.
510 R. R. Kulkarni.
511 R. P. Kulkarni.
512 W. M. Mainkar.
513 A. G. Pradhan.
515 B. S. Samdattikar.
516 V. G. Shiralkar.
517 K. G. Umarani.
518 G. P. Utgar.
523 S. L. Shiggaon.
524 R. P. Tuppud.
525 J. T. Jabade.
527 K. T. Paknikar.
528 H. T. Gujar.
532 K. K. Huddar.
534 K. N. Joglekar.

535 M. V. Joshi.
537 A. K. Kasar.
538 N. D. Kashalkar.
539 M. D. Kulkarni.
540 G. S. Rahikar.
541 V. T. Vaidya.
545 V. G. Bhat.
546 V. S. Hoskot.
547 S. V. Naik.
548 P. R. Sankar.
553 I. U. Shaikh.
555 M. H. Farokhi.
557 Y. G. Kanetkar.
560 K. O. Badhekar.
561 S. K. Bhat.
565 M. M. Desai.
566 D. A. Deshpande.
568 G. L. Gokhale.
569 S. Y. Hardikar.
570 T. A. Inamdar.
572 R. A. Jagtap.
575 M. A. Kadi.
577 N. S. Karandikar.
581 H. V. Kowjalgi.
582 G. S. Kulkarni.
584 D. H. Limaye.
585 M. C. Limaye.
586 S. Mahammad.
589 M. B. Naik.
595 S. N. Powar.
596 R. N. Pradhan.
598 T. N. Rajeshwade.
599 R. G. Rajwade.
600 N. V. Rana.
602 S. B. Sasnur.
605 A. A. Shaikh.
606 D. V. Shidore.
607 G. N. Singram.
608 T. D. Sonar.
609 B. S. Ternikar.
612 V. N. Agashe.
613 L. K. Amin.
617 R. B. Arwade.
619 E. G. Badamkar.
626 D. G. Biswas.
629 B. S. Biswas.
637 G. E. Dalvi.
638 C. K. Demannavar.
639 N. K. Deodhar.
640 C. K. Desai.
641 H. K. Desai.
642 K. R. Desai.
643 N. R. Desai.
649 V. V. Dharkar.
654 G. V. Dundge.
657 J. S. Elizer.
658 G. S. H. Farouqi.
659 N. G. Gadag.
660 R. K. Gadekar.
661 P. K. Gadgil.
663 A. G. Ganu.
665 D. R. Ghatage.
666 S. K. Ghatage.
667 M. V. Gujar.
668 S. R. Gunathana.
671 M. S. Hiremath.
672 R. B. Inamdar.
675 M. G. Joshi.
676 S. H. Joshi.
678 D. M. Kalkoti.
685 B. G. Kanjalgi.
688 S. A. H. Khan.
689 K. R. Khansolkar.
691 V. S. Khot.
694 N. S. Kulkarni.
696 S. H. Kulkarni.
697 S. N. Kulkarni.
698 H. C. Kurhatti.
701 B. A. Lengde.
705 A. D. Loflikar.
706 P. M. Majumdar.
710 D. H. Mirajkar.
711 S. G. Modak.
715 D. D. Nadgir.
716 G. M. Nadkarni.
717 H. R. Nagarkar.
718 S. S. Nagarkar.
719 D. H. Naik.
721 D. R. Naik.
722 M. B. Naik.
727 R. B. Panditrao.
730 N. L. Patel.
731 S. N. Patel.
732 V. S. Patel.
733 V. B. Pathan.
735 H. B. Patil.
736 N. V. Patil.
737 S. L. Patil.
740 S. S. Patke.
741 G. V. Patki.
742 N. K. Patwardhan.
743 N. K. Patwardhan.
751 V. G. Salmani.
756 H. L. Sarat.
757 G. V. Sathe.
758 R. G. Sawant.
760 C. D. Shah.
761 G. K. Shah.
764 U. N. Shelke.
765 A. B. Sheth.
767 M. G. Shouche.
768 B. S. Sheshmukh.
774 K. R. Vaidya.
775 N. G. Vashi.
776 S. V. Vagani.
777 B. K. Awer.
780 B. J. Kale.
781 S. G. Kallapur.
788 J. M. Kanitkar.
785 P. V. Mutakekar.
787 P. L. Talathi.
790 J. W. S. David.
792 S. V. Horlekar.
795 B. P. Mhaikar.
796 V. M. Nadkarni.
797 V. R. Nagarkar.
799 G. R. Rane.
800 G. B. Vaidya.
803 B. Y. Anegundi.
812 G. L. Halbe.
813 S. B. Hebli.
814 D. D. Idgunji.
815 K. N. Joshi.
821 V. V. Angadi.
823 V. S. Apte.
824 A. G. Bawadekar.
825 D. M. Damle.
827 S. B. Dixit.
828 D. D. Joshi.
830 V. N. Kalantre.
831 S. G. Kulkarni.
832 S. Kulkarni.
833 G. N. Mahishi.
834 W. N. Mategonkar.
836 V. V. Soman.
837 S. N. Tatake.
838 V. N. Tervadkar.
841 L. D. Nanavati.
843 N. D. Deshmukh.
844 V. R. Gadre.
845 A. Q. M. Q. Jagirdar.

PASS

1 G. B. Acharya.
5 N. G. Mhatre.
6 G. P. Par.
7 B. T. Shukla.
12 R. K. Bendre.
15 Y. B. Joshi.
17 V. V. Ketkar.
20 D. D. Patwardhan.
21 R. V. Pavar.
22 S. K. Pitre.
25 K. R. Sukthankar.
27 R. M. Vasavada.
28 I. N. Wankar.
29 V. A. Bhatt.
30 S. H. Bhargushastri.
31 C. C. Desai.
35 G. R. Karkhan.
37 P. H. Kharod.
40 P. K. Land.
41 V. R. Mohorikar.
42 V. G. Panshe.
43 R. R. Mehta.
53 M. Alves.
67 G. R. Agastya.
69 P. S. Kapadia.
72 R. Pinto.
81 T. F. Saldanha.
82 J. P. Birdy.
83 D. W. Deshmukh.
84 M. V. Modak.
85 G. R. Pradhan.

(To appear for pass course only.)

96 A. M. Acharya.
98 S. M. Gidwani.
100 S. B. Damale.
105 V. S. Joshi.
110 A. B. Vin.
111 G. C. Bhusanawar.
115 M. J. Carvalho.
116 I. C. Desai.
118 K. J. Dubash.
122 K. A. Karnik.
127 S. G. Mehta.
131 M. R. Pradhan.
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133 G. N. Sonpar.
134 C. S. Thakore.
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137 M. B. Vaidya.
140 M. K. Baidhekar.
143 M. I. Bora.
145 M. V. Chikhalale.
147 S. P. D'Cruz.
149 M. L. Desai.
150 P. M. Desai.
152 S. J. Desai.
153 V. I. Desai.
155 S. H. Divan.
156 K. M. Divanji.
161 N. H. Helekar.
163 J. J. Jesang.
165 R. V. Kapadia.
169 C. B. Khatimotay.
170 B. A. Korishhi.
172 C. B. Kulkarni.
173 D. M. Kulkarni.
174 J. C. de M. Lisboa.
178 C. D. Mehta.
179 H. G. Gore.
185 B. M. Gorhe.
191 N. M. Kulkarni.
192 A. T. Samur.
193 T. K. Tukol.
198 G. Kulkarni.
208 V. G. Patil.
209 D. M. Rane.
230 G. M. Wani.
251 A. C. Natu.
252 A. T. Pharate.
254 M. H. M. U. Shaikh.
258 G. D. Mujumdar.
259 H. S. Tadvi.
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280 G. W. Khat.

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276 K. B. Kasarekar.
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LATE PROF. P. K. TELANG.

A graduate of the Benares Hindu University writes:-

It is very rarely that an illustrious father has an equally illustrious son. But this was true in the case of late Prof. Telang, the news of whose untimely death has been received with a heavy heart by all those who had the unique privilege of coming in personal contact with him as the students of the Benares Hindu University had.

A free sportsman and a great scholar in his college days, Prof. Telang could have easily attained the highest honours in the domain of law and literature that were in the gift of the Government. But instead, from the very beginning of his entering "life", he chose the most difficult path of service and sacrifice. As a close associate of Dr. Besant, he rendered valuable service to the Theosophical Society by devoting his energies to the cause of education. He was one of the first to join the staff of the Central Hindu College, Benares, which has now blossomed forth into the Benares Hindu University. Since its inception he served the University disinterestedly, both as the honorary University Professor of History and Ancient Culture and as a member of the Senate and Syndicate, bringing always to bear on all subjects that depth of learning and breadth of vision so characteristic of a true educationist.

The proper welfare of the students was a great concern of his life. By personal example the late Prof. Telang placed before his students the ancient Hindu ideal of "Education as Service". What Mr. E. C. Pal wrote of Dr. Besant could truly be said of the late Prof. Telang that he was "a magnetic personality, a finished orator, and a capable organizer". As a friend of the poor and the afflicted, he helped many a deserving cause both in Benares and outside and his charities were catholic and not sectarian in character. This is in brief the life-story of the late Prof. Telang as his students know it. Many tributes will be paid to his sacred memory by his Theosophist friends and colleagues. But the best tribute would be from those of his students who try to follow the noble footsteps of their "beloved Gurudev".

1100 H. S. Mirchandani.
1102 S. G. Mulchandani.
1103 T. M. A. K. Pathao.
1104 M. T. Ramchandani.
1105 B. S. Shahani.
1107 S. M. Thadhani.
1108 T. H. Wadhvani.
1112 P. M. Lala.
1114 H. B. Malkani.
1115 J. W. Pirwani.
1116 H. S. Reejinghani.
1117 A. N. Shaikh.
1118 M. P. G. M. Tanwari.
1120 P. M. M. Awan.
1123 N. G. Bulchandani.
1124 N. M. Dhalla.
1128 H. A. Haasanally.
1129 K. S. Hirani.
1130 L. H. Hirani.
1133 J. G. Junnarkar.
1133 J. G. Maakhijani.
1136 L. B. Malkani.
1137 V. P. Mathrani.
1139 Q. M. Memon.
1141 T. U. Pannani.
1143 P. D. Sajani.
1144 D. V. Samtani.
1145 M. M. Samtani.
1147 S. M. Thakwani.
1149 N. M. Arain.
1150 V. B. Acharya.
1151 J. P. Punwani.

Scholarships and Prizes are awarded as under:-

The Ellis Scholarship-To No. 97, V. K. Gokak.
The James Taylor Prize-To No. 138, J. J. Anjaria.
The Bhau Daji Prize-To No. 549, N. K. Dravid.
The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship-To No. 808, C. M. Desai.
The Narayan Vasudeo Scholarship-To No. 416, William Charles Hearn.
The Cobden Club Medal-To No. 144, N. M. Buch.
The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts-To No. 390, G. R. Kamat.
The Pherozeshah Merwanji Jijibhai Avesta and Pahlvi Scholarship-To No. 82, Jal P. Birdy.
The Pralhad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship-To No. 784, S. S. Kasar.
The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship-To No. 549, N. K. Dravid.
The Pragji Thackersey Mooli Science Scholarship in Arts-To No. 413, S. R. Dalal.
The Lord Minto Scholarship-To No. 138, J. J. Anjaria.

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A free sportsman and a great scholar in his college days, Prof. Telang could have easily attained the highest honours in the domain of law and literature that were in the gift of the Government. But instead, from the very beginning of his entering "life", he chose the most difficult path of service and sacrifice. As a close associate of Dr. Besant, he rendered valuable service to the Theosophical Society by devoting his energies to the cause of education. He was one of the first to join the staff of the Central Hindu College, Benares, which has now blossomed forth into the Benares Hindu University. Since its inception he served the University disinterestedly, both as the honorary University Professor of History and Ancient Culture and as a member of the Senate and Syndicate, bringing always to bear on all subjects that depth of learning and breadth of vision so characteristic of a true educationist.

The proper welfare of the students was a great concern of his life. By personal example the late Prof. Telang placed before his students the ancient Hindu ideal of "Education as Service". What Mr. E. C. Pal wrote of Dr. Besant could truly be said of the late Prof. Telang that he was "a magnetic personality, a finished orator, and a capable organizer". As a friend of the poor and the afflicted, he helped many a deserving cause both in Benares and outside and his charities were catholic and not sectarian in character. This is in brief the life-story of the late Prof. Telang as his students know it. Many tributes will be paid to his sacred memory by his Theosophist friends and colleagues. But the best tribute would be from those of his students who try to follow the noble footsteps of their "beloved Gurudev".

1100 H. S. Mirchandani.
1102 S. G. Mulchandani.
1103 T. M. A. K. Pathao.
1104 M. T. Ramchandani.
1105 B. S. Shahani.
1107 S. M. Thadhani.
1108 T. H. Wadhvani.
111

CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Question of Location

DELHI MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

With reference to the scheme of a Central Medical Research Institute recommended by the Fletcher Committee and the proposals, based on that Report and on the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation to establish a Public Health Institute at Calcutta, submitted to the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly by Government, the Delhi Medical Association passed resolutions, and submitted the same for consideration by Government before the proposals were finally sanctioned by the Assembly.

CHOICE OF CENTRE

The resolutions run as follows:—
The Association is of the opinion that for a really efficient Central Medical Research Institute to have abundant supply of clinical and pathological materials at all times, a populous and ever-increasing centre like Delhi will be far more suitable than an isolated and out of the way place like Dehra Dun. Moreover from an economic point of view a building specially designed and constructed for a Central Medical Research Institute would cost comparatively less and would better fulfil the needs of Research work than a structure altered and added to from time to time. The Association earnestly urges upon the Government to reconsider their proposals regarding the location of the Institute. My Association trusts that the mere fact that Chandbagh is lying idle on the hands of the Government at present will not be made a decisive point for its being utilized for the purpose of a Central Medical Research Institute irrespective of suitability of Dehra Dun for the purpose.

PROTEST AGAINST RESERVATION OF POSTS FOR I.M.S.

Further the Association emphatically protests against the recommendations of the Fletcher Committee aiming at reserving a large proportion of the appointments in these Institutes for the members of the Indian Medical Service. The policy of reservation of Research posts to the members of the Indian Medical Service and the creation of a separate grade of inferior service at a lower pay members of which can never aspire to higher appointments is largely responsible for retarding the progress of Medical Research in the country. The Association while forwarding the resolutions urges upon the Government to publish the Fletcher Committee's report with a view to invite the opinions of various Universities, Medical Bodies and Independent Medical Profession before sanctioning any alterations in the Chandbagh building.

The following resolutions were passed by the Delhi Medical Association at its meetings held on the 25th and 27th May, 1929:—

1. Delhi Medical Association is of opinion that Dehra Dun being unsuitable for a Central Medical Research Institute owing to its lack of clinical material and academic atmosphere the scheme for housing it there should be dropped.

DELHI'S CLAIMS

It therefore resolves that an early representation be made to the Government urging them to abandon Dehra Dun and consider the claims of Delhi the latter being preferable on account of its central position, accessibility, increasing importance, abundant supply of clinical and pathological materials and its possessing a University and a "Women's Medical College." That climatic conditions should be no bar since these can be overcome. A large new hospital is said to have been sanctioned recently for Delhi and will provide for the needs of a Research Hospital according to the original scheme of the late Professor Starling of the London University and Major Greig, I.M.S. (Retd.) who proposed the establishment of an All-India Medical Research Institute at Delhi with a Research Hospital in the year 1920 (vide the Fletcher Committee's report). Public money would thus be saved by combining the Central Medical Research Institute and the new Delhi Hospital.

Delhi has advanced considerably since the late Professor Starling recommended this town for a Central Medical Research Institute. The scheme was actually sanctioned by the Government in 1920.

tioned by the Legislative Assembly in 1922 and later confirmed by the Secretary of State for India but unfortunately was shelved by the Indian Retrenchment Committee.

2. Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association as at present constituted consists entirely of Government Officials. Neither the Legislatures nor the Independent Medical profession are represented on it.

SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNING BODY.

The Delhi Medical Association suggests that the constitution of the Governing Body should be as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

1. The Hon'ble Member of the Governor General's Council in the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

MEMBERS.

2. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

3. Director in Chief, Public Health Institute, Calcutta.

4. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

5. and 6. Two Members of Legislative Assembly.

7. One Member of the Council of State.

8. Director General, Indian Medical Service.

9. Rajah Shri Krishna Chandra Galapathy Narayan Deo Guru Rajah of Parlakimedi, Dist. Ganjam.

3. The Recruitment and Selection Board for selecting the staff of Central Medical Research and Public Health Institutes is full of Indian Medical Service Officers.

The Delhi Medical Association suggests that such a Board should have an equal number of representatives of the non-official Medical Colleges as well as of the independent medical profession on it as detailed below:—

a. Director General, I.M.S.

b. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

c. Director in Chief, Central Medical Research Institute.

d. Director in Chief, Public Health Institute, Calcutta.

e. Representative one each of the four Medical Colleges under non-Government management, viz., Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta.

f. King George's Medical College, Lucknow University.

g. Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay Municipal Corporation.

h. Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, Delhi.

i. Two representatives of Officers of Indian Research Department one of whom at least shall be a non-I.M.S. Indian Officer.

j. Department one of whom at least shall be a non-I.M.S. Indian Officer.

k. Department one of whom at least shall be a non-I.M.S. Indian Officer.

l. Department one of whom at least shall be a non-I.M.S. Indian Officer.

m. Department one of whom at least shall be a non-I.M.S. Indian Officer.

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urge upon the Government the extreme advisability of suspending all operations in the way of structural alterations at Chandbagh and expenditure on the Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun if any be already started so that Government should have a free hand in the event of a radical reconsideration of the claims of Delhi for the location of Central Medical Research Institute.

6. In the meantime the Delhi Medical Association places on record its sense of high appreciation and welcomes the generous offer of the Rockefeller Foundation to establish a Public Health Institute for India at Calcutta.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO CLOSING OF WELLS

MR. LAJJI NARANJI'S WARNING TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

The following are some extracts from a letter of Mr. Lajji Naranji sent to the "Times of India":—
I have read with much interest your leader on Bombay's war on Malaria in your issue of the 8th instant as also the press note issued by the Municipal Commissioner in accordance with Major Cowell's recommendations. I am glad that you acknowledged the fact in the following words:—
"We do not say, neither do the Bombay Municipality that the closing and the sealing of wells represents a complete solution of the malaria problem. The Corporation's programme embodies other measures which will be put into effect in the near future, and for which legislative sanction will be necessary."

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT

In view of this admitted fact by the Bombay Municipality itself and even by independent critics like yourself that the closing and sealing of wells will not be a complete solution of the malaria problem and that legislative sanction will be required to complete the war against malaria. I cannot understand the very great hurry on the part of the Bombay Municipality in simply harassing the orthodox public who I believe, the Municipality and the public know (whether rightly or wrongly) cannot do without well water. The Municipal Commissioner in his press note under the heading "Religious Sentiment" says as follows:—

"The policy of closing wells is being pursued with the sole object of saving the city from the dreadful scourge of malaria and in doing so every consideration is being paid to the religious sentiments and feelings of the various communities so far as it is possible to do so, without entirely nullifying the policy. For the present care is taken to see that the wells in places of public worship and which are used for the purpose of such worship are not filled or covered."

The Commissioner acknowledges that objections have been raised by the orthodox members of the Hindu community to the use of pumps. But the Commissioner seems to forget or ignore the fact that there are orthodox people who will have nothing whatever to do with pumps but who insist upon using well water drawn by their own hands by rope and bucket.

PREPARED FOR SATYAGRAHA

In spite of their peaceful methods, the Bombay Municipality is driving the orthodox Hindus and especially that class of men who believe and insist on drawing water from wells by their own hands by rope and bucket. I say openly that I belong to this class and there are thousands like me who are very peaceful and have never adopted any methods of Satyagraha. But if they are driven to the extreme, they will not hesitate to observe Satyagraha. They are prepared to submit their water to the test to show that such waters are free from malaria germs. Major Cowell himself says that it is better to have the wells open rather than have them closed.

I understand that absolutely false representations have been made to the Municipal Commissioner and to some of the Corporation that there are really no people who want well water. But I may say that there are hundreds of such people in this city, and if they are to be removed from Bombay by a stroke of pen let them be told so clearly that the Municipality do not want them! If a policy to eradicate malaria completely is to be adopted either by legislative sanction or otherwise it should be well thought over

and the application of such policy should be uniform.

If the Municipal Commissioner wants to know exactly how much resentment is being felt by a large section of Hindus owing to this interference on the part of the Municipality and the inconvenience that they are put to by the sealing of wells he must personally come out and see how many wells are absolutely necessary for the existence of the people living in certain houses. The necessity of wells can only be appreciated when the pipe water fails, as it often does.

AN ALL-INDIA QUESTION

There is still another question. This is not a question for Bombay alone but it is an All-India one. I challenge whether Major Cowell or the British Government will be able to close all the wells all over India. But why should the city of Bombay be made to suffer first?

I finally suggest that if legislative and administrative measures are necessary to carry out Major Cowell's recommendations, why not get the legislative sanction and promulgate the administrative measures and then come forward to take steps.

The Municipal Commissioner is thinking of adopting radical measures to carry out his policy, but let me remind him that the British Government have given assurance from the throne that no steps will be taken to interfere with the religious sentiments of the people.

FILLING OF WELLS CONDEMNED

REPRESENTATIVE MEETING DECIDES ON STRONG AGITATION

A joint meeting of the representatives of several trade and social associations of Bombay and Hindu Dharma Samaj, Hitarakshak Mandal was held on Sunday last at Shri Bhatia Mahajan Wadi with Sir Manmohandas Ramji K. in the chair. Present among those present were the representatives of Shri Mahajan Association, The Cotton Merchants' and Mukadam Association, Bombay Shroff Association, The Native Piece Goods Association, Commission Merchants' Association, Shri Bhatia Mahajan Association, Shri Vaisnavya Samaj and others.

The representatives of each of the associations present severely condemned the policy and action of the Corporation and the Commissioner in filling up the wells of the city, and assured the meeting on behalf of their associations of their co-operation in any united action decided by the committee. They emphasised the necessity of a strong agitation in the matter to the extent of closing all business until their wishes are respected.

Sir Manmohandas similarly condemned the policy and said, the reasons advanced by the Commissioner of the Corporation betrayed want of wisdom on the part of the members who were returned to the Corporation to work for the interest of the public with due regard to their rights and sentiments. Concerted agitation was necessary at this juncture, and as it appeared from the views represented there by several representatives of associations and other leaders of thought, that they were all prepared for a strong agitation, the Committee should take necessary steps immediately.

RESOLUTIONS

This meeting of the representatives of different institutions and associations, after listening to the replies of the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee in respect of their policy of filling wells, resolves that the said replies are evasive and unsatisfactory, that replies be written to them in which it should be stated that in as much as they have not taken an opportunity to meet a deputation of the Hindu public and considering their serious difficulties, they are responsible for the actions (which are taken and being taken) which wound the religious feelings of the public and which create further ill-feeling in the public mind.

"This meeting thanks the representatives of various associations and societies and other gentlemen for attending today's meeting and appoints a committee of all present at the meeting to further the work of agitation against the policy and action of filling of city wells, undertaken by the Municipal Corporation."

"After due consideration of this question the committee resolves and request the associations, societies and communal organisations to hold their committee meetings and select 5 representatives of their associations with full powers to co-operate with this committee and send such names to the committee on or before Friday, the 14th June 1929, and inform such representatives to attend the committee's next meeting to be held on Sunday, the 16th inst. at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at Shri Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi."

SURPLUS IN FIRST VALUATION PRESIDENCY PROVIDENT AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SOME extracts from the well-known Indian Actuary Mr. G. S. Marathay's M.A., A.I.A., first Valuation Report about the Company:—

"The amount of each policy as well as of the premium is very small."

"There is no medical examination."

"It is creditable that in your Company the expense ratio is lower than in the case of some well-managed Insurance Companies. Your renewal expense ratio comes out to be only 12 per cent for the years 1927 and 1928...."

"I have to congratulate your Company upon the result of the Valuation, considering that it is only less than 5 years since the Company started business. From a perusal of the Accounts and Balance Sheet it seems that this is due to the great attention paid to economic management, and I hope this Valuation will encourage you to carry on your work with the same efficiency."

THIS is the first Indian Provident Insurance Company (issuing policies of Rs. 500 and less) to have valuation made, and this is the second Indian Life Insurance Company showing surplus in its first valuation.

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GENERAL MEMBER FRUIT-LESS MISSION

(Continued from page 1.)

appears there was a general exchange of views on the effect of the prolongation of the strike on the general situation of the City, with particular reference to health. It transpires that he suggested the appointment of an independent panel of arbitrators to go into question of the whole dispute and make such recommendations as would be generally acceptable.

OWNERS SEE GENERAL MEMBER

The General Member then received a deputation of the Mill-owners' Association headed by Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Association. The Conference lasted an hour in the course of which Mr. Mody reviewed the strike situation in all its aspects.

A MENACING SITUATION

To a "Chronicle" representative Mr. Mody said: "We regard the situation as very menacing and we stressed that aspect before the General Member. We explained in detail how the workmen are being terrorised in their chawls by the agents of the 'Red Flag' Union and urged the Government to deal with the situation sternly. No compromise is possible in the circumstances and we are pursuing the policy which we have hitherto adopted."

Another Mill-owner declared: "It is a fight to a finish. The Government and the public must use every means in their power to fight the Communist menace."

Besides the Chairman, the deputation consisted of Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Messrs. Lajji Naranji, J. B. Petit, D. P. Bativalia, A. J. Raymond, F. Stones and F. Maloney.

A DISAPPOINTING INTERVIEW

The deputation of the Bombay Share and Stock Brokers' Association headed by Mr. Anurilal Kaldas was the last to meet the Hon. General Member. In the course of their representation the deputationists said that with regard to their request for emergency powers to cope with the situation in the Stock Exchange they were disappointed with the result of the interview they had with the Finance Member.

In their view this was not the time to take a non-chalant view of the events that were happening in Bombay and unless the consequences of what was now going on were realised and adequate measures were taken to prevent them it was within the bounds of possibility that the situation would get entirely out of hands and any measures then taken would not prevent the mischief that could be prevented by precautionary measures at this stage.

GOVT. URGED TO ISSUE ORDINANCE

Referring to the mill strike the deputation stated that as it was a dispute between two parties both of whom thought that they were right, it was necessary that the Government should insist upon and induce the parties to agree to an open reference of all points without reservation. If either or both parties were unwilling to such a reference Government would then be justified in whatever action they may take to compel both parties to resume normal connections. The deputation in this connection urged the issue of an Ordinance.

GENERAL MEMBER'S REPLY

The General Member's reply to the deputation reflects upon the whole trend of the Conference as also the result of it. He is said to have replied that the Government was doing its best to bring about a compromise, but both parties were stubborn and strongly believed that they were winning the fight and they did not want Government intervention. If there was any gesture on the part of the mill-owners to leave the matter in dispute to arbitration or to a Court of Enquiry Government would put the necessary machinery into action to arrive at a settlement.

STAGE SET FOR MEERUT DRAMA

(Continued from page 1.)

made out a strong case against the sort of procedure that is bound to cause lawyers from such far placed cities like Bombay, Calcutta great inconvenience and discomfort. Mr. Milner Whyte had only one argument to advance and that was the difficulty of the authorities to provide an escort for the accused and the court during the 'Mohurum' as their energies would be taxed for maintaining order in the town and district.

ACCUSED AND COUNSEL

The Defence Counsel are pouring in. Messrs. Chagla, A. C. Chakravarty of Calcutta, F. H. Ansari of Delhi and Das Gupta of Lucknow are already here since yesterday. Mr. Nariman arrived today, while Mr. Dwarka Prasad Sinha and Mr. Vellankar (Junior) of Bombay are expected by the evening.

TRIAL TO OPEN TO-DAY

500 PROSECUTION WITNESSES

MEERUT, June 11.

Mr. Langford James, Special Public Prosecutor, will open the alleged Meerut "Conspiracy" case tomorrow morning at 10 a.m. before Mr. R. Milner Whyte, Special Magistrate. The formal opening may take even four days.

The defence will be conducted for the present by Messrs. Chagla, F. H. Ansari, Kalish Chakravarty, B. V. Gupta, Devakiprasad Sinha and Kishorilal.

The case in the lower court is expected to take about four months. More than five hundred witnesses and several thousands of exhibits are likely to be produced by the prosecution. 31 persons, 10 from Bengal, 3 from the Punjab, 5 from United Provinces and 15 from Bombay are the accused in the case. They are charged under section 121 I.P.C. (waging war to deprive the King, Emperor of his sovereignty in India).

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ansari are expected to come here early next morning. Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay is already here.—Free Press.

ACCUSED AND DEFENCE COUNSEL

DANGE AND OTHERS REFUSE TO SIGN VAKALATNAMAS

MEERUT, June 11.

Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Director of Publicity Bureau, Government of India arrived here this morning. Messrs. Chagla and Chakravarty, Defence Counsel in the alleged Meerut conspiracy case saw Mr. Milner Whyte, Special Magistrate in the court room to-day and objected to their entry into the court by tickets.

KING COMES OUT TO ENJOY FRESH AIR

LONDON, June 10.

The King was out to-day for the first time since his second illness developed. Doctors had decided that in view of the progress and excellent weather the King should benefit by fresh air. Accordingly his Majesty spent half an hour on the grounds of the Windsor Castle.—Reuter.

stating that it was their right to enter courts where they were entitled to practice. The Magistrate assured them that tickets were not meant as any restriction of the rights of legal profession but were only issued to save them inconvenience as police pickets would not let them through unless they were known to them. Messrs. Chagla and Chakravarty preferred to seek admission to the court room without permits.

COMPLAINT ABOUT INTERVIEW

As regards the counsel's complaint that they were not allowed to see the accused for taking instructions except between hours nine and eleven in the morning, the Magistrate assured them that the Superintendent of the Jail would do everything possible to fix a convenient hour for interviews. Defence counsel expressed the view that they would like the case to be heard on all week days without any holidays being observed. The Magistrate promised to consider this view but informed that the court would adjourn after Public Prosecutor's address till about 24th June for Mohurum when evidence would begin to be recorded.

SCHOOL MASTER'S HOUSE SEARCHED

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Following the arrest of Phanindranath Ghose and Thakur Batjanath Singh in connection with Saunders murder case, the house of Gangaprasad, father of Batjanath and teacher in a Corporation primary school, was searched early this morning, and seven Hindi books seized. No arrests have been made.—Free Press.

ACCUSED IN SAUNDERS MURDER CASE

MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO GRANT LONG REMAND

LAHORE, June 10.

Mr. Pucke, the District Magistrate, to-day heard the application for remand to police custody for a further fifteen days of Sukhdev, Agiaram, Kishorilal, Desraj, Brahmdukt, Premdukt and Supendranath Pandya, the accused in the Saunders murder and Lahore Bomb cases.

The District Magistrate, after hearing the Crown Counsel, announced that he could grant a remand only till Wednesday, the 13th June.—A. P.



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R1617

SAD STATE OF AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai's Open Letter

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 9. The heat has now become unbearable although the highest temperature in the week ending on Thursday last went up to 109 only. There are south-westerly winds blowing from time to time and frequently there are thick clouds, but people are now anxiously waiting for a few showers to cool down the temperature and bring some relief.

The number of deaths have gone down from 251 to 218 and measles are responsible for only 11 deaths in the week. The death-rate of 41.8 per thousand is still very high and in March last the mortality of children under one goes up to the terrible extent of 548 per thousand. Consumption plays its havoc in our midst and has taken its usual toll of nearly three lives per day by carrying away 20 persons from our midst in the course of the week. Diseases of the lungs and the throat are also prevalent as usual. Dr. Hariprasad has been moving about for cleansing the streets of the city and his report should be an eye-opener to many. He has pointed out in his report that near the Vaishnav Mandir in a street such filth and dirt are collected by the authorities in charge of the kitchen of the temple that they are a positive danger to the health of the people in the vicinity. Last time also when he went about on his campaign of clearing streets some motor loads of dirty and filthy stuff was removed from the surroundings and the compound of this Vaishnav temple. One is naturally tempted to ask how people who are so scrupulous about bathing and pollution are so careless about the elementary principles of sanitation and how the Vaishnav priest allows such stinking stuff to be accumulated near his temple. I hope the Vaishnavs of the city will inquire into this matter and make arrangements to keep their place of worship scrupulously clean in future.

THE WATER-SUPPLY SCANDAL

The water-supply of the city is as bad as it ever was; and the condition seems to be going from bad to worse day by day. It is feared that after the rainy season the problem of water-supply would be still more serious and the greater part of the city will have to go without water next summer. At present the Vice-President is moving from place to place and tries to satisfy those who complain loudly before him at the expense of those who are not so vocal about their grievances. People seem to be tired of complaining and taking deputations and make their own arrangements to fetch water from wells in houses or streets when it cannot be had from their taps. It appears that the Vice-President and the Municipal Executive tried to defend themselves and to show the public that they have not handed over the charge of the water-works and the distribution of water to Mr. Ghadre. The Vice-President, Mr. Narmavala, made a statement in a meeting of our Municipal Board in this connection and declared that the water-works and the water-pipes of the city are controlled by Municipal agency. When questioned by some of the councillors he had to admit, however, that all orders to the head works are issued by Mr. Ghadre and the men he has brought with him and the distribution of the water-supply is also managed under instructions from Mr. Ghadre. This is not all. The Municipal Engineer, Mr. Nandlal Mehta, has cleared the whole point in an interview with the representative of a local weekly, the "Praja Bandhu", in which he has distinctly stated that the water-supply of the city is controlled by Mr. Ghadre and his men. He has also pointed out that much of the trouble is due to the interference of the Chief Officer, and the Engineer and his department are not allowed to have their own way in such a technical question.

WHAT POVERTY OF BLOOD MEANS.

HOW TO COMBAT IT.

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ence of the Chief Officer, and the Engineer and his department are not allowed to have their own way in such a technical question.

The real fact of our Municipal administration is now dawning upon the citizens. It is now a patent fact that there is something wrong with the wheels of our Municipal administration. MR. AMBALAL'S OPEN LETTER. Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai is a nominated member of the present Board and he formed a party of about a dozen of the councillors. It was joined mostly by men who were anxious to get into some executive committee and the first achievement of this independent party was to instal Mr. Phagat as Chief Officer and thus to compel Mr. Vallabhbhai to resign the Presidency. Dr. Solomon, another nominated member, and a member of Sheth Ambalal's party addressed a letter to some of the local weeklies about two weeks back and Sheth Ambalal has written an open letter from Kashmir in defence of the ideals of his party. It would have been much better for him if he had put forward these ideas and clearly said that the members of his party had not come up to them; and that it is not fit for a man of his position to use violent language against the group of members who refuse to be on any committee so long as they find themselves in a minority. Under a constitutional Government the party in the minority is justified in following such tactics and it is for the majority party to carry on the administration by putting in their best men in responsible places. Unfortunately there is a dearth of competent men in Sheth Ambalal's party and he is perfectly right when he says that these conditions will improve only when rate-payers take a keen interest in the way in which their representatives discharge their duties. It is high time for the rate-payers of Ahmedabad to wake up and to see that they return such representatives as would carry on the administration in the best interest of the city.

The deflation case against the "Praja Bandhu" goes on in the Magistrate's Court.

BUSINESS DULL

Business in the city is dull and there is very little demand in the cloth market in spite of the mill strikes at Bombay. The dullness of business makes our mill agents anxious and merchants do not come forward for purchases. The yarn market has however remained steady and business on a fair scale is being conducted there. There was a mischievous report in the city that the Central Bank of India has suffered a heavy loss and a new call is to be made on the shareholders of the Bank. This report disturbed some clients, and for a couple of days there were withdrawals from the local branch of the Bank, but things have settled down again and the confidence of the people seems to have been restored on learning that there is no truth to the report.

The agitation started by the Committee of the Youth League against the three schools that have raised their scales of fees continues. The pity of the whole affair is that the members of the Youth League are not prepared to undertake any national work and they do not go about even for enrolling Congress members. They are led to believe that the managers of the three schools are going to make huge profits at the expense of poor middle class people and they must be prevented from such feecing or profiteering at all cost. The speakers in public meetings in different parts go about making all sorts of aspersions and try to show that the managers of these institutions are tempted by avarice in increasing their fees and they have played into the hands of the Educational Inspector of the Division. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has expressed his opinion in this connection and has declared that such an agitation cannot succeed without some constructive programme at its back. Only three out of eight schools in Ahmedabad have raised their scales of fees and there is no reason why the Youth League or any other body should start such an agitation.

BOMBAY'S DRAINAGE PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6.)

Engineering. I find that the Commissioner in his letter No. S.E/84/C, dated the 10th February, 1928, in answer to question No. 13(f) states that the ultimate destination of sewage is not the open sea, but should be the soil. This seems to be absolutely against the opinions of Drainage and Sanitary Experts. Mr. Baldwin Latham in his "Sanitation of Bombay" states as follows:—

"I am a very strong advocate for the application of sewage to land in inland cities and towns, and in some other cases in which

there are manifest advantages in utilizing the sewage, especially in all cases where it is essential that the sewage should be perfectly purified before being allowed to enter any open or underground water-course of a country from which drinking-water may be procured.

It has been found that what might be considered a great waste, as the pouring of sewage into the sea, is not wasteful, and it is questionable if more is not indirectly got out of sewage by turning it into the sea than by applying it to land. Sewage forms the food upon which numerous minute creatures feed, and which in the wise economy of nature becomes the food of fishes, and fish are always found under conditions in which they find the necessary food for their existence. I need only mention that so eminent a man and agriculturist as Sir John Bennett Lawes, F.R.S., who, in conjunction with Dr. Gilbert, F.R.S., conducted all the investigations for the Royal Commission on the best mode of utilising town sewage in the recent inquiry before the Thames Sewage Discharge Commission, expressed the view that the turning of sewage into the sea was probably the best mode of utilizing it."

The same Engineer in his report on the Sewage of Margate has stated as follows:—

"It is well-known that sea water has a remarkable power both of destroying and precipitating the matters discharged from sewers in a fresh state. It contains one of the most potent chemicals that are at present used for the purpose of precipitating sewage, its antiseptic properties are well-known, and, further, it has been pointed out by one of the highest agricultural authorities of this country, that probably you get more indirect return by the discharge of sewage into the sea than you would by utilizing it upon land."

Particularly attention needs to be drawn to Mr. Watson's opinion as quoted by Mr. Daruvala in para 35 of his report which shows that Mr. Watson held one view when speaking to a body of engineers in England while he advised to the contrary the Bombay Corporation in regard to the disposal of the city sewage.

In view of the opinion expressed by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal regarding the efficiency of this method (discharging the sewage into tidal waters or into the sea direct), it is clearly the duty of every Local Authority which has large volumes of river or sea water close at hand to take advantage of such for purification by dilution, before they decide to construct expensive plant to do the same artificially."

A COSTLY VENTURE.

The system of purification by activated sludge process recommended in the Mackintosh-Watson scheme is estimated to cost the Corporation about 40 lacs as initial cost and the working expenses of the same will be more than two and half lacs of rupees per year. But these seem to be only for the present population of the north of Bombay and as that part develops and the population increases additions will have to be made to the purification plant, costing the Corporation from time to time lacs of rupees and in the same proportion the working expenses would also increase.

This is a matter which is of grave importance, as in case the outfall is placed at Love Grove, there will be no recurring expenses and no future liabilities, because there will be no purification work required at Love Grove, where the sewage can be disposed off into the sea without purification.

It may be of some interest to the readers to know that in this system of purification air or oxygen is forced through the sewage contained in tank and the sewage is kept agitated to prevent any local stagnation. The essential requisite of the process are some oxygen, a supply of sludge inoculated with appropriate organisms, sufficient agitation to force the air so as to keep the contents of the tank thoroughly intermixed.

(To Be Continued.)

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TURKEY'S SPIRITUAL REBIRTH

Marvels of Reconstruction work

(BY MR. YAKUB HASAN).

Of all the nations that have come out of the melting pot into which, as the result of the Great War, the general break-up of the old empires had thrown them, the reconstruction of no nation has been so remarkable, phenomenal, rapid and successful as that of Turkey. Not only geographically, but also socially and politically Turkey has been the meeting ground of the East and the West and there for centuries the two civilizations had been contending with one another. In the heyday of Islam it was through Turkey that arts and crafts, manners and customs of the East filtered to the West and paved by no means a small part in the enlightenment of the Mediaeval Europe just as their prototypes had been influencing Europe during the preceding six centuries from the south-west corner through the Moors in Spain.

During the last two hundred years when the East had come to the end of her intellectual resources and become stationary and stagnant, the West has been making considerable progress, and the scientific discoveries, mechanical inventions, industrial developments and commercial expansion with its resultant wealth raised Europe to a stage of perfection that was not even dreamt of before. The currents of civilization have now changed their direction and Turkey is again the accommodating channel through which the highly swollen tide flows back eastward.

AN ADVANCED NATION.

In less than half a century Turkey from being, so was generally believed, a community of ignorant, superstitious, bigoted, fanatical warlike people, has been transformed into one of the most highly cultured and advanced nations of the world. There have been drastic reforms in all directions—political, social, religious, educational, literary, industrial and economic—and it is to Turkey that the Eastern countries budding into new nationhood turn for the solution of a thousand and one problems that face them in their struggle.

The story as to how through the various stages of violent and non-violent evolutions the constitution of the country changed from the tyrannical personal rule of the most autocratic type of the Sultan Abdul Hamid II into the most up-to-date republic of Ankara forms a very fascinating, highly interesting and most illuminating chapter in the world's history. No one was more fitted to tell this story than the highly gifted and most distinguished woman that Turkey has ever produced. Halide Edib Hanum is a powerful writer and eloquent orator. Her novels and articles in journals, some of which she herself edited, sowed ideas in the minds of her people that eventually germinated into forces that were vaguely felt but ever foreseen even by the writer, and the speeches that she was irresistibly drawn into making on the spur of the moment when the country was in the throes of revolution, served to give the right direction to the people's action at a strenuous time when passion was apt to override the considerations of humanity and restraint.

In the first part of her Memoirs Halide Hanum tells the story of her childhood up to the time of her marriage. In this is vividly depicted the home life of the transitory period 1885-1908 between the Old and the New Turkey, when women were shut up in harems and men indulged in the degrading and doubtful pleasures of plurality of wives. No imaginary fiction can be more interesting than the rich feast of thrilling episodes of life here provided by one of the most successful novelists of modern times. Here an old woman narrates how her husband when first led to her bridal chamber asked the woman attendant to undo one of her plaits to see if the hair was not false, and how he wetted his handkerchief in his mouth and rubbed her peach-like cheeks to see if the paint would come off, and there a servant girl tells her lover, a servant, how she put vindictively the portrait of her mistress's friend on her breast on her death bed to injure her memory in the mind of the bereaved unsuspecting devoted husband.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTION.

Before dealing with the constitutional Revolution of 1908 in the second part the Hanum Effendi has given the connecting account of the "Tanzimat" period 1839-76, which not only brought the first serious political reforms, but also produced a wide change in the language, literature, and thought of the country.

Hardly twenty years had passed after the "Tanzimat" reform, and the men who instituted it were still in power struggling painfully to carry it out, when a younger generation of writers and thinkers went a step further and demanded a constitution. An absolute monarchy with a mere royal edict to guarantee the personal rights of citizens did not satisfy them any more. They demanded representation; they wanted a national assembly. In a short chapter Halide Hanum has given an account of the

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THE MILL STRIKE URGENT NECESSITY FOR CONCILIATION

LANCASHIRE EXPORTS RISING BY 35,000,000 YARDS IN APRIL

(BY VITHALDAS K. BHUTA).

This year also, the mill strikes in Bombay have gone on for some months. The mill industry lost about 3 crores of rupees, by the Bombay mill strikes last year. The higher exchange policy has been the real cause of depression in the Indian mill industry, and of the present mill strike. Hence, before blaming anybody for initiating or spreading the present mill strike every reasonable man would be well advised to ascertain who is the guilty party in this strike, viz., the Government of India, who are primarily responsible for the policy of putting the higher exchange ratio of 18d. into force, throwing overboard the normal exchange ratio of 16d.

Shall we have the Government merely watching the game—while, the mill industry of India—which is so far its pre-eminent Indian-owned industry—is going to wrack and ruin, without hope of redemption?

The strike gladdened the hearts of our rivals the Lancashire mill-owners, who are getting bigger orders for piece-goods from Indian markets. The British Board of Trade figures for April 1929 are as follows:—

	British exports of piece-goods sq. yards.
April 1929	350,000,000
April 1928	315,000,000

Would the Indian mill agents wake up in time, to the situation? The quarrel between the masters and men has been patched up in Lancashire by her practical industrialists. Will the mill-owners and workers in India profit by this example? **LOSS OF RS. 3 CRORES.**

It has been calculated that the industry sustained a loss of rupees 3 crores, on account of the prolonged mill strike of last year.

In the conciliation conference, where H. P. the Governor came for settling the dispute, such grave issues, like taking back the men, should have been settled, and even the "owners' rights" ought to have been put away for a while to avert the disastrous consequences of a general strike in the whole industry—which a sense of duty may save.

Instead of prolonging the general mill strike the Wadia group would be the saviours of India's National Industry, if they would act as practical men and patch up this disastrous quarrel.

rise and struggles of the Young Turk movement. Then she proceeds to "record" in its own virile and forcible tones the history of the first two years of Union and Progress that was established as the result of the famous communique of July 11, 1908. "The mist with all the evil and unclean spirit had dispersed, and the people were in the throes of a marvellous spiritual rebirth." "In the general enthusiasm and rebirth became a writer", and how great and powerful a writer she became her own autobiography unconsciously bears testimony to. Her writings in the "Tanin" on which she was collaborating with the famous writers of the day exposed her to the danger of losing her life when reaction set in and in the counter revolution when many young Turks were lynched and murdered she had to flee for her life to Egypt and thence to England.

In the chapters that follow is given an account of the Armenian Question, phases and causes of Nationalism and Pan-Turkism in Turkey and the Balkan War. Her educational activities over in Syria during national activities of 1913-14 and her educational work in Syria during the World War are object lessons to the people of the theory that women are better fitted than men to conduct and supervise the educational system of a country specially in its initial and elementary grades. "The Indian Review."

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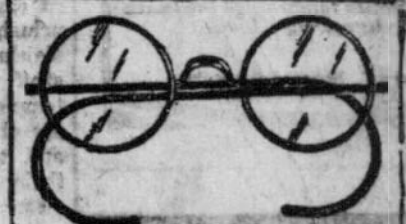
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PRINCES AND PUBLICITY

Maharaja of Patiala on the Need for Propaganda

TO COUNTERACT MISREPRESENTATION

The Publicity Department of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, circulates to the Press the following letters of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala which were published by "Saurashtra" in its issue of 8th June, 1929:—

Motibagh Palace,
Patiala.

24th February, 1929.

Your Highness—As Your Highness is doubtless aware certain unfriendly forces are at work to create and exploit misunderstandings against our order and our administrations. Our position prevents us from entering into press controversies, and from taking notice of the vapourings of the gutter press individually. But complete silence on our part, when definitely false allegations are made, has been, and is, likely to be misinterpreted. The experience of the special organisation work in India and in England further emphasises the necessity of our cautiously and tactfully combating the sinister propaganda against us. I have accordingly deputed a special officer to collect regularly all press cuttings relating to the administrations of the various States, and to mark them to the States concerned for necessary action. Whenever it is desired that any news be contradicted or any special matter of news interest, concerning the beneficent activities in any States, be published, my Secretariat will arrange to do the needful through the press. All such contradictions and informations, whenever considered desirable, may kindly be conveyed through press telegram or letter to the Chancellor's Secretary, Patiala, and later, when the special organisation office is completely set up at Delhi, of which Your Highness will be informed in due course, to Secyorg, Delhi.

A list of the newspapers from which cuttings will be collected is enclosed. I shall be grateful if Your Highness would suggest any other papers, not included in the list, which may be of special interest to Your Highness' State. I shall further be grateful if Your Highness could, in response to the resolutions passed at the last informal meetings, depute a special officer to deal with this matter in our State, in addition to his ordinary duties, and to inform me of his name and address so that references may be expedited.

Trusting Your Highness is in the enjoyment of excellent health.
Yours very sincerely,

Bhupinder Singh,

Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor, Chamber of Princes
(Narendra Mandal),
B. S. Press, Patiala.

THE POONA CONFERENCE.

Motibagh Palace,
Patiala.

16th April, 1929.

Your Highness—The report of the Indian States Committee is now public property. As Your Highness is aware the report will be circulated amongst the members, or expression of opinion. Moreover, in pursuance of the resolution of the Chamber, His Excellency has signified his intention of discussing the report informally with the Princes of the Standing Committee at Poona on the 28th June, before his departure for England. The Princes of the Standing Committee decided at their last informal meeting that before discussing the report with His Excellency, they should ascertain the views of as many Princes as possible so that a representative opinion may be formulated on the vital issues involved in the report. Accordingly an informal meeting of the Princes has been fixed for the 24th to 26th June 1929 (both days inclusive) at Bombay. Your Highness doubtless realises the importance of this occasion which is likely to share the future destinies of the Indian States, and I am confident that the imperative necessity of united action in this matter is fully appreciated by Your Highness. I shall therefore, be obliged if Your Highness will make it a point to attend this informal session at Bombay, in spite of the

inconvenience involved, particularly due to inclement weather, and should personal attendance be impossible, I strongly appeal to Your Highness to depute one of Your Ministers to represent your views at the meeting.

Your Highness will appreciate that no final opinions on the report, can and should, be formulated by any State unless the Princes have had an informal discussion among themselves, and have tabulated a representative resolution embodying the consensus of opinion on the report. Accordingly I would suggest that at this stage Your Highness may send a preliminary expression of opinion which may be reconsidered in the light of the decisions arrived at the Bombay informal meeting, and an opinion then finally adopted may be forwarded to the Government of India, so that the various important points involved in the report may be fully considered individually and jointly by the various States before they finally commit their opinions.

May I request Your Highness to kindly intimate to me forthwith on receipt of the circular whether Your Highness is attending personally or deputing some Minister, and the date of the arrival in Bombay of Your Highness or your Minister along with the Bombay address. The time and the date of the meeting will be communicated later.

I feel I must add a personal appeal to Your Highness to attend this meeting as problems of the life and death importance confront us which must be talked now or never.

Yours very sincerely,

Bhupinder Singh,

Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor, Chamber of Princes
(Narendra Mandal),
B. S. Press, Patiala.

SIR A. BANERJI'S PROPOSAL REJECTED.

Motibagh Palace,
Patiala.

18th April, 1929.

Your Highness—Sir Albion Banerji, late Foreign Minister, Kashmir, sent to me a copy of his circular explaining his scheme of doing propaganda in England through a weekly or fortnightly journal in which he desires to include the problems of the Indian States as well. He also addressed a covering letter asking my "help and co-operation" for his scheme. His letter and the outlines of his scheme were considered at the informal meeting of Their Highnesses of the Standing Committee in March last and after consideration it was decided that the Princes should not lend their support to Sir Albion's proposed scheme.

It is possible that Sir Albion may have already addressed individually Princes or may do so before long to enlist their support for his scheme. I am therefore communicating to Your Highness the reasons which prompted this decision of Your Highness' elected representatives on the Standing Committee.

The Princes approved at their informal meetings in Delhi in February last the proposal to continue publicity work in England on behalf of the States through their own organisation which had already been set up in May 1928. In accordance with that decision, work is in full swing. An excellent brochure by Sir Sidney Low has already come out which will doubtless reach you shortly. Any encouragement and support that Your Highness can give should, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, be given to Prof. Rushbrook Williams, who is in England on our behalf. He is responsible to us and is under our control. Support to an independent person, it is felt, would not be free from a degree of risk as he makes use of the material that Your Highness may supply in any manner that he pleases. Moreover, a parallel organisation for publicity may become a serious

rival to the official organisation. This would be undesirable from many points of view. I am confident, therefore that under the circumstances Your Highness will appreciate that the decision of Their Highnesses by the Standing Committee deserves the support of all Indian rulers. Trusting Your Highness is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Yours very sincerely,

Bhupinder Singh,
Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor, Chamber of Princes,
(Narendra Mandal),
B. S. Press, Patiala.

HELP "THE DAILY CHRONICLE."

Motibagh Palace,
Patiala.

22nd April, 1929.

Your Highness—It is obvious that the power of press in these days is tremendous, and that the cause of the Indian States has suffered lately through the absence of adequate facilities for the States to represent their viewpoint through responsible organs of press. Our enemies have been exploiting public credence by publishing mischievous and adverse comments about the activities of the Indian States which have often not been contradicted publicly and have thus created unwarranted misunderstandings. Moreover, the progressive States' viewpoint and the constructive and beneficent activities of the States have not been brought sufficiently before public which has placed us at obvious disadvantage.

The above considerations are doubtless realised by all Indian States and have been discussed by Their Highnesses of the Standing Committee. They suggest the necessity of some responsible and influential organ of press interesting itself in the progressive cause of the Indian States and extending its columns for news and articles dealing with States problems. Accordingly, Their Highnesses of the Standing Committee welcomed the spontaneous declaration of policy of one of the leading English dailies, the "Daily Chronicle" of Delhi. This paper has proclaimed its claim among other things, to espouse the progressive States' viewpoint to give publicity to the beneficent activities of the States and friendly advice wherever it is needed to contradict false and mischievous reports and generally to give a united expression to those elements in the country which have substantial stake and stand for evolution as compared to revolution.

It is natural that by this declaration of policy, the "Daily Chronicle" has alienated the sympathies and support of those sections of public which are unfriendly towards us, and it is therefore up to the Indian States to make that up.

Accordingly, Their Highnesses of the Standing Committee—who were present at Delhi at the last formal meeting have subscribed to the "Daily Chronicle" and offered every possible support and assistance. For the same object, I am addressing this circular to Your Highness—requesting that you may kindly lend your support and patronage to the said paper by subscribing to a substantial number of copies, by including it in the list of those newspapers which receive State advertisements and notices, and by giving such other assistance as may be possible. I would be obliged if Your Highness would communicate direct to the Director, States' Publicity, "Daily Chronicle", Delhi, regarding the action taken on this circular.

I would further request Your Highness to avail of this opportunity by directing your officers to send regular reports of the progressive activities of your State and such other matters as you may desire to be published in the "Daily Chronicle" to its Editor at Delhi. This healthy publicity had always been necessary in the cause of the Indian States but is more so now when we are passing through a very acute phase of transition.

Hoping Your Highness is in the enjoyment of excellent health.
Yours sincerely,

Bhupinder Singh,
Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor, Chamber of Princes
(Narendra Mandal),
B. S. Press, Patiala.

MISERABLE RECORD OF TORIES AND LIBERALS

Mr. Harold Laski's Trenchant Criticism

I have never seen the Labour Party in better mood of shape than at this critical time. There is a sense of determined fellowship abroad, a temper of grim effort, which has not, in my experience, characterised any previous election. The Party feels that it is on the threshold of victory; and it knows that victory can come only in the degree that the principles of Socialism are driven home effectively to the electorate. Writes Mr. Harold J. Laski in the "New Leader."

Whatever the result, there is universal agreement that the Party will enormously increase its position at Westminster. Its business is to see that its strength is drawn, not from the weakness of its opponents, but from the positive quality of its own principles. It has a remarkable body of candidates at its disposal.

HAND AND BRAIN.

Here, it is worth while noting that no other Party in the State can seriously draw upon the working-class for prospective members. The Tories run the risk of two well-verified workingmen candidates. The Liberals have two also. Neither possesses a single woman candidate who can claim, like Miss Jessie Stephen or Mrs. Harrison Bell, to know the mind and wants of the working-class women from intimate experience of them. Eminent Indian civilians like Sir John Maynard, distinguished academic figures, like Dr. Dalton and Mr. Lees-Smith, Trade Union leader, lawyers, doctors, it is evident enough that the years since the war have made that union of workers by hand and brain, for which the Labour Party stands, both real and effective.

It has become in the full sense a national party, the only alternative to the government of vested interests and tepid reaction. And on the admission of our opponents themselves it is the only Party which can safely rely for its electoral effort upon the selfless enthusiasm of its rank and file. That is because it has ideals to conquer, and not merely interests to preserve.

The signs accumulate that the country is beginning to appreciate the

SEE HOW IT GROWS?

The following table shows the rising vote of the Labour Party since its first General Election in 1900:—

1900	62,698
1906	323,698
1910 (Jan.)	545,698
1910 (Dec.)	370,802
1918	2,244,733
1922	4,236,733
1923	4,348,379
1924	5,497,777

value of the Labour programme. Mr. MacDonald taught it in 1924 that by peace Labour means positive and creative peace; not, like Sir Austen Chamberlain, merely an uneasy absence of war.

WHAT VICTORY MEANS.

Talk to any dozen ordinary men and women, and they show at once a recognition of the ineptitude inherent in our foreign policy since 1924. They know that advance means the recognition of Russia, the signature of the Optional Clause, effective disarmament by policy, and not merely technical evasion by experts. They know that the needed "drive" in social policy, be it in housing, in education, in maternity welfare, depends upon a willingness to tax for these purposes the class in the community that can afford to bear the burden of payment. They know that the righting of the wrong done to the Trade Unions, the doing of justice to the miners, the humane administration of pensions and unemployment relief, that these things are possible under a Labour Government, and under no other Government.

They know, too, that a constructive policy on unemployment is the central principle of the Labour campaign. Mr. Baldwin has done nothing; Mr. Lloyd George did nothing. His sound and fury of 1929 are empty and unreal as his sound and fury of 1924. The endorsement at long last of the common folk is the enfranchisement of men and women who want a new way of life. The older parties will not give them their heritage simply because their interests are antagonistic to an equal share in the common good.

All this will not be found in the daily Press during the next three weeks. Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Thomas speak to thousands under conditions unequalled since the Middle Ages. But apart from Mr. Garvin and the "Manchester Guardian," which deliberately aim at fairness, what they have to say is either under-represented or misrepresented. The election makes the "Times," for instance, not merely a Government organ, but the conscious sister of the "Morning Post."

The business of Labour supporters is to realise that the campaign is won, not in the Press, but on the doorsteps. The handicap of inadequate publicity is real; but it can easily be overestimated. The clamour of our opponents does not square with the experience of the people. Our

business is to drive home "in the home" the disparity between class and fact. We now have Mr. Baldwin's programme in full—misty good will and a request for faith in that goodwill. No one in our Party, I hope, will deny that he is a very attractive person; he will do the right but he does not know what it is right to will. He is proud of the record of his Cabinet. With Sir Austen Chamberlain, he has wrecked our foreign relations; with Mr. Churchill he has been the financial emissary of the rich, with Mr. Neville Chamberlain he has stopped the conditions of effective housing policy; with Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland he has hardened the conditions of unemployment relief. He promises, returned, more education on the Perer model, that is to say a stiff dose of educational reaction.

THE CLOSED MIND.

He will extend safeguarding, which means the protection of the inefficient at home and the limitation of exports abroad. He will send money to the colonies for development, but he will not develop our home resources. There is nothing about him, nothing about the withdrawal of the aged from industry, nothing about maintenance grants for education. He is for peace in words, but not in deeds. He actually boasts that he saved the country from anarchy in 1926; Hammer-smith and Walsden show what the country thought of his methods of salvation. Mr. Baldwin, in fact, is the prisoner of the great industrialists.

He brings to the new world about us a closed mind. He lacks altogether the experimental temper. He is always tender-witness his attitude to the shun problem—of existing interests. Mr. Baldwin speaks, as he always insists, as the disciple of Disraeli. Let him measure the position of the two nations and also himself whether in the lifetime of any now living, his policy will even hope for the prospect of their fusion.

The Liberals have everything on their side except the electorate and the future. They have a programme of high quality, in large outline identical with the Labour policy adopted in 1917 and constantly reaffirmed. They have ample funds, leaders of great ability, five hundred candidates. But there is a wide appreciation of the fact that they are a financial appendage of Mr. Lloyd George, and no one any longer believes in Mr. Lloyd George's sincerity.

That is the fatal handicap they cannot surmount. Everyone knows that if the funds had not been centralised in his control, Sir John Simon, Lord Dey, Mr. Runciman, Sir Donald Macdonald would not have stood by his side. The resources of modern publicity enabled Mr. Lloyd George to create a sensation with his programme six weeks ago. But his Zinovieff letter was published too early. Examination showed that it was the old pledges of 1918, remanded and polished, doubtless, by the skill of Mr. Keynes and Mr. Henderson, but damned irretrievably by its association with the master charlatan.

COURAGE AND WILL.

Liberals, maybe, will gain a few seats in the West Country and a scattering in the agricultural districts. But in London and the towns they will lose a good deal of what they have. There is no sign that they are likely to add considerably to their numbers.

At this stage of the campaign predictions are of little value. I will only venture upon my belief that Labour may well obtain—however distributed—the largest number of votes cast for any of the parties. And here it is worth while to prick one bubble. Mr. Lloyd George has pledged himself under no circumstances to help in putting a Labour Government in office, and he has challenged Mr. Baldwin to make the same pledge.

It is, I hope, unnecessary in 1929 to remind all Socialists that our politics are built upon the thesis that the Crown is neutral. If, accordingly, Mr. Baldwin is defeated, he will have no alternative save to advise the King to send for the leader of the next largest party in the Estate, if he himself, even after defeat, has still the largest party. If he is in a minority in the House of Commons, and is kept there by Liberal votes, we shall know what has long been felt by Socialists that in sober fact Liberals and Tories differ only in degree; that their common enemy is Labour, whose fundamental conception of the social future they unite in rejecting.

But the electorate can be certain of this: if Mr. Baldwin is beaten, we shall know what has long been felt by Socialists that in sober fact Liberals and Tories differ only in degree; that their common enemy is Labour, whose fundamental conception of the social future they unite in rejecting. Every worker in these weeks for the Labour cause must go about his task with a full sense of the urgency of his effort. He is striking a blow for peace abroad and for reconstruction at home. He is making possible a new spirit in politics. We have the ideas, the men, the power as a minority Prime Minister. It will be with the connivance of those Liberals who now declare him unfit for office. We as a Party want neither understandings nor conditions. Every worker in these weeks for the Labour cause must go about his task with a full sense of the urgency of his effort. He is striking a blow for peace abroad and for reconstruction at home. He is making possible a new spirit in politics. We have the ideas, the men, the power as a minority Prime Minister. It will be with the connivance of those Liberals who now declare him unfit for office. We as a Party want neither understandings nor conditions. Every worker in these weeks for the Labour cause must go about his task with a full sense of the urgency of his effort. He is striking a blow for peace abroad and for reconstruction at home. He is making possible a new spirit in politics. We have the ideas, the men, the power as a minority Prime Minister. It will be with the connivance of those Liberals who now declare him unfit for office. We as a Party want neither understandings nor conditions.

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THE INQUISITIVE SEX

WOMEN AND THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

By MINNIE PALLISTER.

The female of the species is more inquisitive than the male, or so we have been told.

On the new lists the female of the species outnumbered the male by over a million. Too bad.

In the past man has suffered in his private capacity from the tyranny of his women folk. As a tiny boy, he has been made to wash behind his ears by mother or nurse. As a grown man, his wife has had fussy ideas about smelly pipes and ashes on the carpet, but when it came to politics he was very great and grand. "Women don't understand these things, my dear." But from now on woman is in political control—what she says, goes. How the Tories and Liberals love her! Nothing is too good, no expense is spared. Two minds with but a single thought, they have no wish in the world except to bring peace, joy, and security to the woman and her child. If only she will put a Tory or Liberal Government into power, they will save her from slums, war, poverty, and disease.

How kind.

It is wise, not rude, to ask questions. Woman, inquisitive woman, might ask a few awkward ones. For instance—except for a few months when Labour was in office

in a minority—Tories and Liberals have been in power, often with overwhelming majorities, for many years.

Why have they not saved the women of England from war, slums, and poverty before? Look at the improvements in those years," they cry in chorus.

Yes, but, but every scrap of reform has had to be fought, for at the cost of immense suffering, only after superhuman efforts, made by devoted pioneers have concessions been wrung from supine or hostile Governments.

If Tory and Liberal Governments are dying to bring joy to the workers why has it been so difficult to get legislation through? Why did these Governments initiate reforms, instead of waiting until years of agitation forced reforms upon them? No; it won't do. Toryism has had its chance. Liberalism has had its chance. Socialism has never had its chance. Women has now her chance to win peace and security for herself and her family. Will she justify herself; will she rise to her new responsibility?

One of the largest daily papers had a column on the preponderance of women voters. Next to it there was a column on the making of hats for cricketers, that most sacred of masculine games. One expert said "the female trees make the best hats." There was no connection between the two columns—but it seemed as if there might be—"New Leader."

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 12 1929

OUTCOME OF A SYSTEMATIC PLOT

Mr. Lalji Pendse on his Expulsion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle":
Sir,—Enclosed please find my statement on my expulsion from the Girmi Kamgar Union. I am soliciting your favour to get the full statement through.—Yours, etc.

LALJI PENDSE,
216 Chauri Road,
Bombay, 4.
June 11.

The intriguers of the Girmi Kamgar Union have succeeded in expelling me from the Union. One fine morning the workers and the public were asked to believe in seven points made out by the Secretary in his statement.

Whatever the reasons, for the expulsion, I considered it to be a quarrel amongst ourselves. Firstly because the workers had a right to do away with a person in whom they had no confidence, secondly, no third party ought to be allowed to take advantage of our internal strife and, thirdly, the present trouble must in no way tamper with the great fight the workers, on whose behalf all this is being done, have been engaged in. But since one side has been fully broadcast I think I should not be idle in presenting to the public my case.

I think my expulsion is only one point in the game. For, in the first place the allegations were all imaginary and it there was a grain of good-will they could have been mutually discussed. Granting, however, there was some ground for dissensions, the charges as made out in the statement, do not appear of such a nature as to justify the extreme measure successfully resorted to.

THE MEERUT TELEGRAM.
My assertion that the expulsion is only one point in game is amply proved from the following:—

In their press bulletin of 4th instant the Girmi Kamgar Union have stated that in connection with my expulsion they received a telegram from Mr. Joshi, now at Meerut, asserting that all the accused were convicted against me.

Four days after this I got a letter from a comrade accused saying that Mr. Joshi had seen them in this behalf. The letter further reads:— "majority of it did not believe in the propaganda of X and X's henchman. We know XX completely. Majority amongst us feel for you and hear the same affection to you. Things cannot be clearly stated in a letter, so take this letter as a very urgent call and please come over to meet us."

If the majority, as the letter reads, did not believe in the "wily tricks" (to quote the letter) what authorisation Mr. Joshi to send the telegram? According to this letter I am proceeding to Meerut and hope to be in a better position to make an authentic statement on my return. Meanwhile I must reply to expose the charges levelled against me.

(1) The first charge was that I tried to settle the strike in the Wadia group of mills which amounted to virtual surrender.

The facts are that I never saw Sir Ness Wadia, my friends of the G. K. Union saw him on 28th or so of March. I gave them such advice as I thought fit. It will be remembered that then the dispute was with regard to the enquiry in the cases of victimisation and I held that if a satisfactory enquiry was promised the strike may be called off. However, Sir Ness chose to enter into other complications and the settlement was rendered impossible.

It will be seen that a view expressed to one's own colleagues is one thing and virtual surrender to opponent another until of course the colleagues are proved to be the opponent's agent. I could not have taken the view then nor do I take it now. After a fortnight, the management, by harpooning blacklegs gave a graver turn to the issue and since then I have consistently adhered to the demand of reinstatement of the old hands and just on the eve of the common cement of the strike I broke off with Messrs. Batliwalla and Lalji Narani on this very issue. Where is then what is fancifully called "The Virtual Surrender"?

(2) In the course of negotiations with the mill-owners and the Government. I tried to make statements that involved treachery to the

workers and to secure terms detrimental to their interest.

This must be taken together with the third allegation in which it is sought to be made out that I carried on secret negotiations with mill-owners behind the back of other officials etc.

This is sheer nonsense. For the interviews with the General Member and the Governor I refer the public to newspaper reports. Had I but once sounded a discordant note the press, at any rate certain section of it, would have lost no time in magnifying the fact and impressing on the public our differences. On both these occasions I maintained the four demands and when asked by His Excellency to end the strike on a promise of finding employment to the old hands in some other mills, I made out a case to show how it was disastrous from the point of view of the Union.

The facts relating to the third point were that I saw Messrs. Nariman, Lalji Narani, Meyer Nissim, Tairsee, Munraj Karsandas, the proprietor of the Victoria Mills and Mr. Chawna, only at their invitation. I was alone to see the first two. Nothing happened at Mr. Nariman's and whatever discussion took place at Mr. Lalji Narani was at once communicated to other officials of the Union. Beyond these I did not see anyone privately or simply. Any one or more of Messrs. Deshpande, Joshi, Randive, Kandalkar, Javde etc., were always with me. Some times we all went together. So it is absurd to suggest that I met them privately. Now my attitude in these discussions will be clear from what happened at Mr. Meyer Nissim's. He had jotted down some points to serve as the basis for negotiations with the mill-owners. He will admit that I had my difference with these points and yet the very evening Mr. Meyer Nissim wrote to me. "Sorry. The mill-owners are not agreeable to the proposals as in their opinion. They are reiteration of the same old demands". Could this be a climb down on my part I was it surrender of the "workers' cause".

(4) I did not oppose the strike openly but deliberately absent from meetings in which the strike was declared. My colleagues know it too well that the advocacy went on for a week and six meetings were held of which the first five were addressed by me. I was the first man to declare the strike at Fergusson Road. In spite of this knowledge when friends in disguise make a grievance out of the sixth meeting—the only one of the six in which I was not present—then I am reluctantly forced to presume they are guided by some secret motives.

But those who make so much of compromise and surrender, to them I ask in plain words. What about the settlement of the strike in Jacob Sassoon Mills, on 24th of March or so? The least spoken the best for the manner in which the settlement was brought about was not only a surrender but a sheer fraud (5) That I tried to circulate false rumours that the strike was fizzling out etc.

People have seen enough of telephone stunts on screens. Here is an interesting piece of realism. My friends assert that I spoke to some on or telephone at the Congress House and I laid the strike was fizzling out! The truth as explained to them was that a certain mill-owner sent for me to suggest that since he was not a member of the mill-owners' Association his mills must be allowed to work. I was then going to the Congress House to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting. So I spoke to the gentleman on the phone there. I said "well you declare in the press that over a hundred thousands workers have returned and the strike has fizzled out. If that is so why now ask me or the Union?" A sentence from this was cleverly turned into an allegation, and I became the culprit.

The sixth and seventh being more of a nature of inference than charges require no explanation. But it is only cruel to suggest that I evaded the duties of the Union. My colleagues knew that I was suffering from severe pains in the chest and passing blood with the stools; they

know that while attempting to speak at the May Day meeting I actually fainted and fell down. May be I was not up to the expectations due to illness but to make it a point of attack is not fair.

I think I have sufficiently explained the nature of expulsion which I do maintain is the out come of a systematic plot. Whatever it may be, I still hold that it is an affair between ourselves and must not be allowed to be used as a handle by the enemies of the working class. I have decided to stand aloof at present because I must cause no disruption amongst the workers must not be instrumental in breaking their solidarity. But so long as the oppression and exploitation is not eradicated from the face of the globe my activity will not cease. Conspiracies of upstarts will not deter me. For, coward is he who shirks the fight.



A huge crowd of women workers eagerly waiting for their weekly doles before the Labour Union's Office. —"Chronicle" Photo.

LABOUR CABINET MEETS

Minor Appointments to be made

KING'S SPEECH POSTPONED

LONDON, June 10. The first formal meeting of the new cabinet was held at 10, Downing Street this morning, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presiding. There are still some thirty appointments to be made to minor offices in the Government, and it is expected these will be announced to-night. When this task has been completed Mr. MacDonald will be free to leave London for a few days holiday at his native town of Lossiemouth in Scotland and arrangements are being made to extend a cordial reception to the Premier on his arrival there tomorrow.

KING'S SPEECH POSTPONED.

Most of the new Ministers took over their departmental duties this morning. They will have clear three weeks before the work of the Parliament begins. The Parliament will meet on June 25th, but the only business in the first week will be the election of the Speaker and the swearing in of the members. The King's speech will not be read and the debate on the address will not take place until the week later.

In an interview with the "Daily Herald", the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, referred to the Prime Minister's statement that he intended to go to Geneva as one of the Government representatives to the League of Nations Assembly meeting. Mr. Henderson said that both Mr. MacDonald and he regarded the relations with the League as one of the most essential features of their policy. We must be not only in the League but of the League, and our policy will be conducted in the spirit of the League. We shall approach our problems not from the standpoint

know that while attempting to speak at the May Day meeting I actually fainted and fell down. May be I was not up to the expectations due to illness but to make it a point of attack is not fair.

I think I have sufficiently explained the nature of expulsion which I do maintain is the out come of a systematic plot. Whatever it may be, I still hold that it is an affair between ourselves and must not be allowed to be used as a handle by the enemies of the working class. I have decided to stand aloof at present because I must cause no disruption amongst the workers must not be instrumental in breaking their solidarity. But so long as the oppression and exploitation is not eradicated from the face of the globe my activity will not cease. Conspiracies of upstarts will not deter me. For, coward is he who shirks the fight.

of national strategy, but from the standpoint of international co-operation.—B. O. W.

A DEFINITE PROBABILITY

MR. MACDONALD'S VISIT TO AMERICA

LONDON, June 11. Diplomatic circles in London regard the visit to America by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as "a definite probability". It is an open secret that Mr. Baldwin, when he was Prime Minister, had accepted the invitation to visit the United States.—Reuter.

SECRETARY FOR MINES

MR. BEN TURNER APPOINTED

LONDON, June 10. Mr. Ben Turner has been appointed Secretary for Mines.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES ELECTION

CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL SUCCESSES

LONDON, June 10. In the general election for the Combined Scottish Universities two Conservatives and one Liberal have been elected. Following are the candidates and votes secured by them:
John Buchan 9959.
Sir George Berry 9262.
D. M. Cowan 6698.
Dr. J. Kerr 2867.—Reuter.

EIGHT HOURS CONVENTION

LABOUR GOVT. TO RATIFY

LONDON, June 11. According to the "Daily Herald," the Government intends to proceed forthwith towards the ratification of the Washington Eight Hours Convention, providing for legal limitation of normal working hours in industrial undertakings to eight daily, and forty-eight weekly. The Convention was signed at Washington in 1919, but has not hitherto been ratified by Britain.—Reuter.

INDIAN DEPUTATION WAITS ON SIR S. WILSON

AMERY'S RECOMMENDATION IGNORED

LONDON, June 10. Mombasa.—A Deputation of Indians headed by Pandit Hridayanath

Kunzru met Sir Samuel Wilson at Nairobi. The Rt. Hon. Sastri was present. The Deputation drew attention to Hilton Young's recommendation in favour of preliminary investigation to discover the basis of an agreement between Indians and Europeans, and complained that this recommendation was ignored by Mr. Amery's decision not to reopen the question of common electoral roll by reason of which European opposition to the joint electorates stiffened.—Reuter.

"LEADER" ON LABOUR CABINET

ALLAHABAD, June 11. Commenting on the new Labour Government in England, the "Leader" thinks Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's team contains more men of first-rate ability than did Mr. Baldwin's and is certainly more fitted to deal with national, imperial and international problems.

NO HOPES FOR INDIA.

"One thing may be taken for granted", it says, "and it is that the Labour leaders will do nothing in relation to India which will adversely affect the position of the party in Britain and its future prospects. We are afraid the socialism of the official Labour Party will be found particularly in Imperial affairs to be adulterated with a large proportion of Toryism. Idealism often evaporates where party interests are involved and the position of the Labour Government which does not command an absolute majority is such that with the best good-will in the world, it cannot pursue an independent policy with regard to India. Indians have to rely upon themselves to achieve the goal."—Free Press.

WILLEM-STAD INCIDENT

CONFLICT BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND HOLLAND UNLIKELY

LONDON, June 10. Amsterdam.—Destructive (Kortenaar) with forty marines on board is leaving for Curacao, but the Foreign Minister considers Willemstad incident is merely "irresponsible puffs" and is unlikely to cause conflict between Venezuela and Holland.—Reuter.

Continued from Column 7.)

to perform the duties of Chairman, until Sir Bhupendranath Mitra is free to undertake them. Mr. Tin Tut acts as Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, vice Mr. S. Lall, appointed Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour.—A. P.

BANKING INQUIRY

SIR P. THAKURDAS AS VICE-CHAIRMAN

SIMLA, June 11. The personnel of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee will be announced to-morrow. As already announced the Hon'ble Sir B. N. Mitra will be Chairman and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas M.L.A., Vice-Chairman of the Committee.—A. P.

WHY WAS MR. HAJI LEFT OUT?

Keen Disappointment at Sir B. N. Mitra's Appointment

OFFICIAL TACTICS EXPOSED

Banking Committee Personnel Unsatisfactory

SIMLA, June 10.

The semi-official statement that Sir Bhupendranath Mitra has been appointed as Chairman of the Banking Inquiry Committee has been received with considerable surprise in informed circles in Simla, as it was generally understood that the Hon'ble the Finance Member had agreed in the course of informal conversations to the appointment of an unofficial Indian Chairman. Of course, the resolution of Mr. Sarabhai Haji demanding a Banking Inquiry did not specify that the Indian chairman contemplated by it must be an unofficial. Nor did the resolution of the Federation of Indian Chambers specify that it must be an unofficial Indian. But, it has always been understood that an Indian in connection with offices of this nature is an unofficial Indian. That was certainly what the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna meant when he urged insistently that the head of the Indian delegation to Geneva should be an Indian. And that is certainly what Mr. Sarabhai Haji meant and what the Federation of Indian Chambers meant when they referred to an Indian chairman.

DISSATISFACTION IN INDIAN CIRCLES.

It is a moot question for constitutionalists to determine as to what exactly is the status of Sir Muhammad Habibullah or Sir Bhupendranath Mitra when they accept offices earmarked for Indians in spheres in which what is wanted is public confidence. The accepted view, as far as it can be ascertained in unofficial circles is, that as long as any Indian continues to be a servant of the Crown in India he ceases to be anything except as servant of the Crown. Thus Sir Muhammad Habibullah as leader of the Indian delegation to Geneva even when acting as leader of the Delegation cannot separate his entity as leader of the Delegation from his entity as servant of the Crown holding the exalted office of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. It is held in circles competent to express an opinion that both in the case of Sir Muhammad Habibullah as well as Sir Bhupendranath Mitra they remain first and foremost servants of the Crown and then only their other capacities and obligations attached to these capacities take their rank.

It is also pointed out that while in the case of the leadership of the Geneva delegation the selection of a servant of the Crown may be defended on the ground, the same plea will not apply to the selection of a servant of the Crown to the Chairmanship of the Banking Inquiry Committee where the Committee is not a body subordinate to the Government but a body expected to exercise its judgment independently of the Government and Government viewpoint. In this connection it is pointed out that Sir George Schuster has made no disguise of the fact that he expects as a result of the labours of the Committee to revive the Reserve Bank scheme. And if the Banking Committee's recommendation is at all to command public confidence it is only right it is said that it should be presided over by a person in whose independence and unbiased judgment the public will have confidence. Such confidence Sir Bhupendranath cannot command it is said for the simple reason that as a colleague of Sir Basil Blackett in the Viceroy's Cabinet he stood associated with the Assembly so persistently refused to accept. And succeeding Sir Basil immediately after Sir Basil laid down his offices Sir Bhupendranath is regarded as much a

parent of the Reserve Bank as Sir Basil. These commitments, apart from the appointment of Sir Bhupendranath while he continues in office as a servant of the Crown is viewed with considerable dissatisfaction in Indian circles.

INCREASE IN THE PERSONNEL.

The disappointment is keener because all along it is only the names of unofficial Indians that have been mentioned as Chairman. First of all it was Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla considered likely Chairman. Then there was some reference to Nawab Hydari. Lastly it was Sir Purshotamdas that was mentioned. Public opinion would have accepted any one of the three names. The Finance Member has yet to obtain the approval of the Standing Finance Committee to the expenditure on the Committee with the personnel that he has chosen. The Committee as constituted might pass the proposal by majority but a full discussion is considered a certainty. One other surprising factor is that the strength of the Committee has been increased from 11 as originally intended to 20.

WHY THE MOVER WAS LEFT OUT.

No information is available as to why this large increase in personnel has been undertaken except it be to nullify the effect of having agreed to include in the Committee about seven or eight names commanding public approval. In that connection it is noteworthy that the additions are sufficiently large to counterbalance the concession made to popular demand. And the greatest surprise is still in store. Although the strength of the Committee has been increased from 11 to 20 as far as has been provided for Mr. Sarabhai Haji the mover of the resolution on Banking Inquiry in the Assembly, though the convention is that the mover always finds a place. The debate on Mr. Haji's resolution for the institution of a banking inquiry was conducted in the Assembly for two days. Sir Basil opposed the resolution and the Assembly carried it in the teeth of government opposition. Sir George Schuster is now admitting that Mr. Haji was right and Sir Basil was wrong but Mr. Haji will have no place in the Committee. Thus this is not exactly in conformity with parliamentary conventions is the least that is said about it.—Free Press.

CENTRAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

SIR P. THAKURDAS TO ACT FOR SIR B. N. MITRA

SIMLA, June 11.

It is understood that Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, who is to be the Chairman of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, will take over his duties as soon as his appointment as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council terminates. It is understood that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in spite of great pressure on his time owing to public and private duties, has, at the special request of the Finance Member, agreed to act as Vice-Chairman and

Continued in Column 5.)

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